



Bulletin



From: Commander, Naval Investigative Service Command
Subj: Bulletin

There is a need for enhancing communications between headquarters and the field offices of this Command. We can satisfy this need and increase our effectiveness in serving the Department of the Navy by selectively publishing information of interest to the members of the Naval Investigative Service Command. This bulletin is intended for use by all hands.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W.L. Schachte, Jr.".

Rear Adm. W.L. Schachte, Jr., JAGC, USN



THE FACE OF AGONY

The face on a statue in Martyrs' Square in Beirut reflects the agony which has taken place in that war-torn city. The photo was taken by one of the NIS special agents stationed there during the early 1980s.

Spring-Summer 1990

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This Bulletin was written and edited by Gary M. Comerford. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the government of the United States, the Department of Defense, or the Department of the Navy. Any comments or suggestions should be forwarded to:

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Naval Investigative Service
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Washington, D.C. 20388-5000

20 July 1990

As is the norm in our work, challenges are on the horizon for NISCOM. As we confront these challenges, I am delighted that we will have Special Agent Charles R. Lannom assisting from the SES position of Deputy Director. Mr. Lannom, formerly the Director of Career Services, NISCOM, has had extensive experience, including past service as RDO Europe Region. His administrative talents and leadership will assist us in meeting these changing times with great success.

As many of you are aware by now, I have been nominated for the two star appointment as Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Navy. At this point, however, any comment on this change would be speculation. As I write this, I am not sure when the change of command will be.

My predecessor, Rear Admiral Ted Gordon, was in the same situation when he was COMNISCOM, and remained with this command for many months after the U.S. Senate confirmed his nomination and he was promoted.

By the way, Rear Admiral Gordon has been nominated for appointment as the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. I believe the nomination of a former COMNISCOM for such an important position is not only a tribute to Admiral Gordon's many talents, but it is another indication of the Navy's high regard for this Command and its performance.

We are accustomed to changes and transfers as a way of life in this business; however, at the moment we are facing more pressing issues such as the pending budget cuts.

NISCOM, like many other Federal activities, will bear its portion of the funding cut-backs. What that translates into is something we are already familiar with -- doing more with less.

Dwindling defense dollars will make NISCOM's mission even more important, especially in the areas of fraud investigations and security. We must ensure, through our aggressive and very successful fraud program, that the Navy receives the maximum benefit from precious resources.

At the same time, post-Walker security upgrades and programs must and will be maintained, because the threat of espionage has not diminished. Despite recent changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Soviet intelligence services are more active today than they have been in the past ten years. The KGB is the only Soviet component not to suffer a budget cut.

These are interesting times of change and even greater challenges, and I am confident that we at NISCOM will continue to meet them.

W.L. SCHACHTE, JR.

COL. COOMES, SA MCKEE RETIRE

By Gary M. Comerford
NISCOM Public Affairs

Two senior members of the Naval Investigative Service Command, Col. Wayne A. Coomes, USMC, and Special Agent J. Brian McKee retired in June.

Col. Coomes had been the Deputy Commander of NISCOM since April 1988.

Mr. McKee had been the Deputy Director of NIS since December 1986 and was a member of the Senior Executive Service.



COL. WAYNE A. COOMES

Col. Coomes was honored with a retirement parade at the Marine Barracks at 8th and "I" Streets on June 22, 1990. The ceremony is reserved for flag officers or Marines retiring with 30 or more years service.

During the ceremony, Col. Coomes was presented with the Legion of Merit by Maj. Gen. J.A. Studds, USMC, Assistant Chief of Staff for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence and Interoperability (C4I2), and the Director of Intelligence for Headquarters Marine Corps.

The parade was attended by numerous members of the command.

Col. Coomes began his career in 1960 and served two tours of duty in Vietnam. Prior to coming to NISCOM, Col. Coomes served as Head, Management Branch, Intelligence Division, Headquarters Marine Corps.

Col. Coomes and his family plan to remain in Alexandria, Virginia, for the next year.

A crowd of approximately 350 people turned out for Mr. McKee's retirement dinner and ceremony, which was held at the Bolling Air Force Base Officer's Club on Saturday, June 23, 1990.

In addition to numerous members of NISCOM, others attending Mr. McKee's retirement dinner included: Rear Adm. Cathal L. "Irish" Flynn, USN, the first flag officer to command NISCOM; Brig. Gen. Francis R. Dillon, Commander of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); retired Brig. Gen. Richard S. Beyea, former Commander of AFOSI; Mr. Maynard C. Anderson, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Counterintelligence and Security; Mr. Jack Donnelly, Director of the Defense Investigative Service. Mr. John R. Simpson, Director of the U.S. Secret Service; Mr. Stephen E. Higgins, Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Mr. Charles R. Clauson, Chief Inspector, U.S. Postal Inspection Service; Mr. Oliver B. "Buck Revell", Associate Deputy Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Thomas E. Walsh, Assistant Chief of Police of the New York Police Department and Commander of Patrol Borough Manhattan South.

Mr. McKee received letters from President George Bush, New York Governor Mario Cuomo, Archbishop John O'Connor of New York, and

from U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), who had a resolution recognizing Mr. McKee's 28 years of federal service read into the Congressional Record.

In addition, Mr. McKee was inducted into the Honor Legion of the New York City Police Department. It is one of the highest honors bestowed by the NYPD. One of the highlights of the evening was a performance by the NYPD Pipes and Drums.

The evening's festivities were concluded with Special Agent Dennis Usrey, Deputy Director (Acting), presenting Mr. McKee with a shadow box containing his badge and credentials



SA J. BRIAN MCKEE

Mr. McKee began his NIS career in 1962 and has served as the Regional Director for the NIS Northeast Region; Senior Staff Assistant to the Director; Assistant Director for Administration; the first Assistant Director for Law Enforcement and Physical Security Programs; and as the special agent-in-charge of NIS Resident Agencies at Washington, D.C., Camp Pendleton, and New York City.

Mr. McKee now resides in Malone, New York.

HISTORY

AGENTS IN WAR

THE SEEDS OF STRIFE WERE SOWN IN LEBANON'S PAST

The Naval Investigative Service (NIS) performed an important mission in Lebanon by providing criminal investigative and counterintelligence support to Navy and Marine Corps units which were stationed there.

The articles which follow describe in detail what these agents experienced during their tours of duty in that part of the world.

The series begins with one agent's personal account of his relief's arrival ("Welcome To Beirut") and is followed by a historical account of NIS activities in the area. It concludes with a retired agent's recollections of the city and its people ("A Look Back at Beirut").

Yet in order to better understand the experiences of these agents and those of the U.S. forces who were stationed there, it is important to first know something about Lebanon and the events that brought them to it.

Lebanon was not always the war-ravaged spectacle most people have seen on the nightly news in recent years. At one time it was something vastly different.

Beirut was once known as "the Paris of the Middle East" and Lebanon boasted of one of the highest literacy rates and living standards in the Arab world. It was an important center of free trade, communications and finance.

Covering an area approximately 4,000 square miles, Lebanon is smaller than the state of Connecticut and has a population of about three million people. The climate is similar to that of Southern California and rarely exceeds 90 degrees, although the humidity is high.

The population is divided into seventeen officially recognized religious sects. Christian sects include Maronites, Greek Orthodox and Armenians. Moslems include Sunnis and Shi'ites. A sect called the Druze accounts for another large minority.

Historically, Lebanon is the home of the Phoenicians. Centuries later it was the site of numerous Crusader strongholds. Following the fall of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, it became a French mandate.

Lebanon gained its independence in 1943 at which time



the Maronites and Sunni Moslems struck a political deal. The unwritten "National Pact" of 1943 stipulated that the Maronites would refrain from seeking Western intervention if the Sunnis would refrain from seeking unification with Syria.

A parliamentary republic was established in Lebanon, with a unicameral legislature known as the Chamber of Deputies and a president who was elected for a term of six years. Governmental positions and parliamentary seats were allocated on the basis of sectarian balance. The President and Command-in-Chief of the armed forces are always Maronites. The Prime Minister must be a Sunni. The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies must be a Shi'ite. And for every five non-Christian deputies, there must be six Christians.

In 1948, more than 100,000 Palestinian refugees fled to Lebanon, and by 1969 were operating with a degree of autonomy.

In 1971, they were joined by the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and thousands of fighters who had left Jordan.

The PLO formed pacts with various Lebanese factions to solidify its position in Lebanon. Internally, the country became polarized with Maronite Christians opposing the PLO and Muslims supporting it. Civil war ensued and by 1976 the central government of Lebanon ceased to exist in all but name.

Syria, which supported the PLO and its Lebanese allies, began to fear that a revolutionary regime in Beirut would result in a war with Israel. So in June 1976, Syria intervened on behalf of the Maronite militias and a stalemate was created.

In 1978, in response to the PLO attacks on towns in northern Israel, the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) occupied a sector on the southern border of Lebanon 25 miles long. After about four months, they were replaced by United Nations troops.

The PLO attacks continued, however, and on June 6, 1982, going through portions of this same sector, the Israelis invaded Lebanon.

Within three days, the Israelis had reached the outskirts of Beirut. By June 14, the IDF had linked up with the Christian Lebanese Forces (LF) militia in East Beirut.

On June 23, 1982, the 32d U.S. Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) deployed to waters off the coast of Lebanon and conducted the evacuations of U.S. citizens from the port city of Juniyah.

The IDF set up a blockade of Beirut on July 2, 1982, but an all-out battle for the city was avoided when a diplomatic agreement was reached allowing some 15,000 armed Palestinians and Syrians to withdraw from the city peacefully.

They were evacuated from Beirut with the help of a Multinational Force (MNF) consisting of the 23d Marine Amphibious Unit along with contingents of French and Italian military units.

The prospects for peace didn't last long. In the span of just a few days, three events occurred which set the forces in motion which would bring U.S. troops back to Lebanon.

They were the September 14, 1982, assassination of Lebanese President-Elect Bashir Gamayel; the IDF occupation of West Beirut; and the massacre of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in the Sabra and Shatila camps September 16-18, 1982.

On September 26, 1982, French and Italian contingents reentered the city.

On September 29, 1982, the 32d Marine Amphibious Unit began landing at the port of Beirut.

It was not the first time American military personnel had been deployed to Beirut. U.S. forces were sent to Lebanon on July 15, 1958, in response to a plea from the Lebanese government after it was threatened by an insurrection. The situation was resolved and U.S. forces were completely withdrawn by October 25, 1958.

Unlike 1958, this deployment of American forces would be longer and costlier. It was into this situation that NIS special agents were sent.

They came from various backgrounds. Some of these were veteran agents who had served with NIS in Vietnam. One was a young and aggressive agent whose primary experience had been in the field of fraud. Some volunteered in hopes of getting their pick of a better assignment later. Others found themselves being "volunteered".

All of them shared with the Marines and sailors stationed there an experience called war.

"When I arrived, the very first thing I saw when the aircraft touched down was a bunker, with an American flag. I said to myself, 'Thank God. I'm not the only one here.'"

SA Grant McIntosh



WELCOME TO BEIRUT

By SA Ray Carman

"I don't think I like this."

"Relax, you'll love it. Besides this was only a light shelling."

I wanted him to like Beirut. I mean, I really wanted him to like it. I had been in Beirut for four months, and I was ready to leave. Grant McIntosh was my replacement, and I wanted him to like Beirut. At least, I wanted him to like Beirut until I was on the plane and out of the country. After that, he could like or dislike whatever he wanted.

I arrived in Beirut on April 6, 1983. I was there when the U.S. Embassy was blown up on April 18 and assisted in the crime scene examination. The taxi I normally used was riddled with bullet holes. I had been caught in the middle of gun battles between various fighting factions and took little consolation in the fact that they were shooting at each other and not at me.

My daily investigative activities took me from ship to ship to ship in the task force and from ship to shore and shore to ship. I never knew where I was going to sleep at night until I found out where my head was lying at the end of the day. Although I honestly found Beirut a beautiful city and its people, those with whom I had contact, kind and considerate, I was ready to leave.

I knew Grant was arriving at Beirut International Airport (BIA) on Pan Am on Friday afternoon, July 22. I left my home away from home, the USS Iwo Jima (LPH-2), at 1430 hours and caught a helicopter ride into LS Red, the Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) helicopter landing zone at BIA. The Marines of the 24th MAU were protecting the perimeter of BIA.

While I was at the 24th MAU, the



SPECIAL AGENT RAY CARMAN IN BEIRUT

passenger terminal at BIA came under artillery attack by one of the warring factions. I callously and selfishly wasn't concerned about the falling shells, damage or injury. The only thing I could think about was that BIA would be closed, Grant's plane would be delayed or turned around, and I would be in Beirut longer.

After the shelling stopped and it was safe to move about, I walked to the passenger terminal. Broken glass was everywhere, but the structural damage was not too severe.

Outside the terminal I saw a car that appeared to have taken a direct hit. The body of the driver had been removed by medical personnel, but the driver's hands were still frozen in a death grip on the vehicle's steering wheel.

I found one of the terminal employ-

ees and asked him when the Pan Am flight would arrive. He told me, "Maybe later."

I walked back to the MAU compound and had a Coke. I knew this was going to be another typical day in Beirut. An hour or so later I decided to walk back to the terminal and check on the status of the plane.

As I was exiting the main gate of the MAU compound, I saw a taxi pull up. An American-looking guy carrying two suitcases cautiously emerged. Being a trained observer of the obvious, and praying that my luck might change, I asked this guy if he might be an NIS agent.

Yes. Yes, he was. Yes, he was Grant McIntosh. Yes, he was Grant McIntosh, my replacement.

My elation was crushed somewhat when he first uttered those words, "I

had to walk through broken glass and a damaged building at the airport. I don't think I like this."

I told myself I was going to make him like Beirut because I, not he, was leaving in less than one week.

We picked up his suitcases, got into a taxi, and drove to our hotel. On the way we drove past the Sabrah Refugee camp, past the battle-scarred stadium and past countless checkpoints manned by Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF).

Our hotel was the Mayflower Hotel, off Al Hambra Street, in a business section of Moslem West Beirut. After checking in, we had a drink in the lounge of the hotel and called it a day.

The next day we walked outside the hotel and found Zak and his bullet-riddled taxi. Zak was a Lebanese taxi driver, formerly employed as a driver for the U.S. Embassy, who acquired his business by waiting outside major European hotels in Beirut. He seemed to like driving NIS agents around, so we used him regularly. He spoke English well, knew his way around the city, and had no fear of bullying his way past LAF checkpoints.

When Grant saw the dirty, late-model taxi full of bullet holes, I heard him say something about not liking it.

That day, Saturday, we drove to the remains of the old U.S. Embassy and then to the current U.S. Embassy. I introduced Grant to my contacts.

Then we took a short tour of the city. We drove to Martyrs Square, a once beautiful business section of the city. Martyrs Square had become a deserted, projectile-scarred wasteland whose long since abandoned building hulks stood as a sad reminder of the real results of armed conflict.

Looking at the total destruction, I heard Grant say, "I don't like this."

After our short but sobering tour of Beirut, with running commentary by Zak, we headed back to the MAU compound. On the way through the city we encountered an LAF patrol getting ready to go into action. We all agreed that we should not linger too long in this section of town.

Zak let us off at the main gate of the

MAU compound, and we started walking, Grant's suitcases in hand, toward Landing Strip (LS) Red and a flight back to the ship.

While walking toward LS Red, the MAU legal officer stopped us and said one of the companies with the battalion landing team (BLT) had a Marine using drugs.

NIS does not normally handle simple use and possession drug cases, but in a war zone NIS does what it has to do to help the Navy and Marine Corps ac-

Grant and I were given an office to use. When the Marine came in, we asked him to leave his M-16 and all other weapons by the door. Not only did he admit using and selling hashish, but also he implicated about six other Marines in drug abuse activity. So much for getting back to the ship.

After the first interrogation, we told the company commander we had several other interrogations to complete would be working through the night.

The company commander was a

Looking at the total destruction I heard Grant say, 'I don't like this.'

complish their missions.

I said to the legal officer, "No problem. One druggie, two NIS agents. We'll be finished in half an hour."

The legal officer then told us the company was not one of the companies surrounding BIA. The company was several miles away at an abandoned university. I said, "No problem. Put us in a convoy, drive us out to the university, and we'll be done by evening."

We were given flack jackets and steel pots, put in a convoy of jeeps and headed toward the university. On the way to the university we had to drive through several Moslem villages which were less than friendly.

In the villages, on the sides of buildings, were posters of Iranian religious leaders staring down at us with hard eyes. Grant was bouncing around in the back of the jeep, surrounded by his suitcases, holding on to his steel pot. I heard him say, "I don't like this."

We finally arrived at the university and met the company commander. He told us he had one Marine dealing in hashish and probably had several others also involved.

rock-hard Marine and an excellent leader, but he also had a sense of humor. He said after we were done, Grant and I could stay in the VIP room. Grant and I found out that the VIP room meant we had mosquito nets for our sleeping bags.

Several hours later we finished the investigation. We had one main drug dealer who identified half-a-dozen other drug users, most of whom confessed. I knew the Marine Corps would take swift action to correct this problem.

Later that night the company commander invited Grant and me to an observation post on top of one of the university buildings. It was a beautiful night, cool and calm. We were facing the Shuwayfat Mountains and could see the lights of mountain villages several miles in the distance.

Then the shooting started. Christian and Moslem villages were trading fire. All of the lights in the villages went out as if on cue. I could hear the chatter of 50-caliber machine guns and see the red lines of tracer bullets flying in steady streams back and forth. I could see the red lines of tracer bullets flying in straight lines until

they hit an unseen hard object, like a building, and ricochet off into the night.

Spot lights in one of the villages would come on, acquire a target in the other village, and go out as soon as the target was hit with fire. Like clock-work, spot lights in the other village would come on, acquire a target in the again darkened village, and go out as soon as that target was hit with fire.

This went on for 10 or 15 minutes until the artillery and rockets were brought into the action. To watch multiple rockets fire at once, at night, was almost as impressive as watching them hit targets. The only problem was that the targets, more often than not, were buildings with families hiding in them. I later learned from the task force intelligence officer that numerous people died in this engagement.

After about 30 minutes of watching the nighttime fireworks, the fun really began. One of the sides decided to have some real fun and started to walk artillery rounds toward our position. The company commander told everyone to hit the dirt. Grant and I ended up kissing sandbags on the deck of the observation post.

Grant and I hit the deck pretty close together. In the night darkness, with artillery shells walking up to us, I could



THE MARINE BATTALION LANDING TEAM BARRACKS

hear Grant saying, "No, I don't like this one little bit." The artillery shells stopped short of our position. I knew the Special Agent's Association would be thankful that they didn't have to pay out money for the fun Grant and I were having that night.

When the shelling momentarily stopped, the company commander told Grant and me to go into the basement shelter with the rest of the troops not on watch. Grant and I went into the

basement. That was about the darkest place I have ever been in.

Grant and I stumbled around the Marines sitting in the basement until we found a place to sit to wait out the rest of the shelling. At first I felt pretty secure because we were surrounded by all of the company Marines not on watch. Then the main drug-dealing Marine crawled up to Grant and me and sat between us. He was nervous and would not keep quiet.

As he rattled on in the darkness, I began to feel a little uneasy. I thought that we had just worked a narcotics investigation at the company. The person who informed on everyone else, and consequently was not too well liked, was sitting right between Grant and me. I thought that someone could stick a knife in our backs and neither we nor anyone would know who did it.

As I was considering the good and bad points of the evening so far, I heard Grant mumble something about what he did not like.

The shelling finally stopped and we were allowed to leave the basement. Grant and I finally got some sleep in our VIP quarters.

The next morning, Sunday, we were anxious to return to the ship. I don't know why, but Grant wanted to unpack his suitcases and take a shower.

We had breakfast at the company



MARINES AT THEIR POST IN BEIRUT

messing area and, after thanking our hosts, returned to the MAU compound. We went to the LS Red area and tried to catch a helicopter ride to the ship. We were told that the ship's flight deck was closed so that the crew could rest from a heavy operational schedule. I could understand that, but I was not too crazy about spending another night on the beach.

I told Grant we could spend the night at the Mayflower and the next day, Monday, we could meet some of my Lebanese police contacts. Grant was not too happy about that and started to verbalize more than just his likes and dislikes.

We walked, unpacked suitcases still in hand, to the main gate of the MAU compound and caught a taxi. In the taxi I had a great idea. Instead of the hotel, we would go to the Navy beach detachment at Green Beach. The Navy had a lot of boats there, and they were always ferrying men and supplies among the ships in the task force.

The taxi ride was less than two miles, but the taxi driver, probably thinking we were tourists, tried to charge us ten times the normal rate. I gave the taxi driver what I knew to be the correct fare. He and I had a brief discussion on the pros and cons of business financing. He was about to make a graphic statement when the beach detachment sentry walked up casually holding his M-16. Argument over.

Grant and I walked over the beach detachment beachmaster, a crusty senior chief boatswain's mate, who seemed to be enjoying a rare Sunday break in the action. We told him we had to get out to the USS Iwo Jima

***'I was
beginning to
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and asked him if he had any boats going that way.

He said that he didn't have any regular boats running. He pointed to a small rubber Zodiac boat and said he could take us out to the ship in it, although we might get wet. I could see Grant's eyes roll to the back of his head, and I knew what he was thinking.

I asked the senior chief if he had

anything bigger. He pointed to an LCU anchored about a half mile out and said he could crank up the LCU if we wanted. Now we were talking. I asked him how we could get out to the LCU and he again pointed to the Zodiac boat.

I guess we didn't look too happy about the prospect of a rubber boat ride, so he next pointed to an amtrack. An amtrack is a huge land vehicle which can also swim about in the water. We all climbed up into the amtrack. The driver started the engine and raced down the beach and plowed into the water.

After being thrown forward by the impact with the water, I asked Grant if we were having fun yet. Grant wasn't smiling. I was beginning to think this guy had no sense of humor or adventure.

We drove out to the LCU and had to jump from the amtrack into the LCU. The water was a little bit choppy and both the amtrack and LCU were bobbing up and down. Grant almost fell overboard, but I think he was more concerned about one of his suitcases which almost fell into the water.

On Sunday afternoon, at about 1839 hours, we finally arrived aboard the USS Iwo Jima. I knew the past few days were business as usual.

I knew that Grant would come to learn that fact also. Grant, I said to myself, you're going to like this place.



The Cedar of Lebanon

The Cedar of Lebanon, a symbol of that country, sits on top of a building in Beirut.

NIS AGENTS HAD A CLOSE UP LOOK AT WAR WHILE IN BEIRUT

By Gary M. Comerford
NISCOM Public Affairs Officer

Shortly after the American build up in Lebanon began, it became obvious that the Navy and Marine Corps forces stationed there would need criminal investigative and counterintelligence support.

While the initial recommendation of establishing some type of Naval Investigative Service presence in the area originated at NIS Headquarters in Washington, D.C., the responsibility for making it happen made its way down the proverbial hill and landed squarely on the shoulders of John D'Avanzo, a wiry physical fitness buff and former Marine officer.

As the Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) of the NIS Resident Agency (NISRA) in Naples, Italy, D'Avanzo would oversee the establishment what would come be designated as 60XL, the NIS Resident Unit (NISRU) in Beirut.

"We had all of Italy, Eastern Europe, Turkey, Greece, Lebanon . . . I guess you'd say most of the Middle East," said D'Avanzo, who ran NISRA Naples from 1982 to 1985.

The first time D'Avanzo went to Beirut, he was accompanied by Special Agent Lionel Barker, who at that time was the Deputy Regional Director for the NIS Regional Office (NISRO) Europe, headquartered in London, England.

"It was late 1982 or early 1983 and things were already heating up," D'Avanzo said. "American forces were already there and we had identified a drug problem, primarily hashish.

(Special Agent) Eddie Hemphill went over first to assess the drug thing. Then we decided to put an agent in there on a full-time basis."

Special Agent Walter Focht was the first, followed by Special Agent Ray Carmen, Special Agent Grant McIntosh and Special Agent Rod Staudinger. The tours averaged four months, and while the agents were technically stationed aboard ships most of their time was spent in Beirut.

"One of the things we had to decide was whether to station the agent in Beirut or aboard ship," D'Avanzo said. Right before Ray came aboard, Lionel and I looked at the spaces they were thinking of putting us.

'Less than an hour's drive away (from Beirut), the affluent still continued to live the lifestyle they were accustomed to...'

SA John D'Avanzo

"It was the old Lebanese Federal Aviation Administration building. Half of it was bombed out. There was water leaking from pipes. There were no plumbing facilities that were operating. Most of the Marines living in the building were on cots and sleeping bags. So a decision was made for operational and safety reasons to keep the agent afloat."

This decision was one of the most important D'Avanzo would make.

The building was the Marine Battalion Landing Team (BLT) barracks. Within a year it would be destroyed by a terrorist truck bomb.

War numbs the senses. No one ever gets use to it.

And what seems to stand out the most, to those who have witnessed it, is the unfairness of it all.

"The thing that sticks out most in my mind was the contrast between the internal war that was being conducted in part of Lebanon, and the way some other people were living in another part of the country," D'Avanzo said. "Less than an hour's drive away, the affluent still continued to live the lifestyle they were accustomed to when Beirut was known as the Paris of the Middle East.

"I had a hard time reconciling the fact that here these people were enjoying their yachts, champagne, and the general rich and famous atmosphere, while just a short distance away there were people whose homes had been totally destroyed by war and who were suffering from the devastation war brings. It was my impression that these people had little or no concern. They were just enjoying life as they had always done."

Although most of the work done by NIS in Beirut involved providing criminal investigative support to Navy and Marine Corps commands, some of it involved counterintelligence.

When asked about the NIS counterintelligence role in Beirut, D'Avanzo would only reply, "It was understood that all agencies would do some collection."

One agent who had quite a bit of experience in that area was Eddie Hemphill.

Hemphill joined the organization in December 1965, when it was still known as ONI (Office of Naval Intelligence). In the years that followed, Hemphill somehow happened to gravitate to the hot spots, including Vietnam. So when the call went out for someone to help run NIS operations in Lebanon, no one was surprised when Hemphill showed up in Beirut.

From December 1982 until November 1983, Special Agent Hemphill made periodic trips from the NIS Resident Agency in Naples to Beirut to work with the NIS agents stationed there on four-month rotational assignments.

"I would spend from three to four weeks in Beirut, then go back to Naples," said Hemphill. "I was there from the time it was a Sunday school picnic, when the Marines used to have beer busts on the beach, until the time when it got so bad that you couldn't even turn the light on in a room."

One of the places Hemphill and the others frequently visited was the Marine Battalion Landing Team (BLT) barracks, which was located in what used to be the Lebanese equivalent of the Federal Aviation Agency. It was about 100 yards from the runway of the Beirut International Airport (BIA) and had at one time been occupied by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"We had an office in the BLT, right between the CO (commanding officer) and XO's (executive officer's) stateroom on the second floor," Hemphill said. "It had been a PLO stronghold."

That's where they made one of their final stands before the Israelis kicked them out.

"The building had been gutted by fire. The overhead was gone and we put plastic up because soot was falling from the overhead. There was no place to bathe. I didn't like it, so I only spent a couple of nights there."

Instead, Hemphill used to stay at the Mayflower Hotel in Beirut. "We used to call the bellhop Fred," Hemphill said. "He was a Muslim and he



THE GOOD LIFE

Just a short distance from Beirut, the affluent continued to lead the good life.

used to ask us, 'When are the U.S. forces going to come into the city and protect the people?'

"If I heard it once, I heard it a thousand times from Muslims, 'When is the sleeping giant going to be awakened?' That was their term."

Hemphill's stated mission was to provide support to the resident agent in Beirut, especially in the area of narcotics investigations. However, in addition to doing that, he performed other duties.

It was not unusual for Hemphill to arrive in Beirut, assist the local agent for a few days, and then disappear.

As one agent assigned there put it, "Eddie was a phantom."

Although still closely held, it is widely known among those stationed with him that Hemphill was responsible for developing some excellent sources who provided information on a variety of topics of interest to the United States.

To do that, he had to be able to move freely among the population, which required developing close friendships with the locals and an intimate knowledge of Beirut and the surrounding area. And Hemphill did both.

A favorite "hang out" was the "Hamra", the tourist district where all the big, fancy shops in Beirut were located.

But Hemphill's travels took him to scores of other locations, too, in areas where the American presence was not looked upon too kindly.

He was familiar with a variety of sounds and sight, such as the abundance of large, yellow Mercedes trucks.

"They were from the Oger Liban construction company, which was funded by the Saudis for the purpose of rebuilding what had once been a beautiful city," Hemphill said. "They were the finest trucks they could buy. You saw them all over the place."

"It was an Oger Liban truck the Marines saw the morning the BLT was blown up. That's why they didn't get suspicious, because they'd seen them a hundred times before."

At the time of the October 23, 1983 bombing, Hemphill was in the process of flying from Naples to Beirut. He arrived only a few hours after it occurred and assisted in the investigation. Some of the sources he had developed would later provide key information on events leading up to

the bombing.

Hemphill was not pretentious, which is one of the reasons he was able to develop close relationships with people from various social strata. And some of these were the people who helped him the most.

One of them was short, squatty taxi driver named "Zak", who ended up working almost exclusively for NIS.

"Zak was our driver and guide," Hemphill said. "He was there from 4 a.m. until we let him loose. He was about 5-feet-4, 180 pounds and super guy. He was married, had five children and was a Moslem.

"I visited his home a couple of times. He lived in a room about the size of a one-car garage. There was a hole in the wall of Zak's home where fragmentation had come through from Israeli artillery.

"In the afternoon, he'd like to sit there and drink something called 'lion's milk' and tell war stories. Lion's milk is made with anisette. It tastes like a mixture of kerosene and paregoric and has an octane rating of about 97."

In an environment where trust was found in few relationships, Zak turned out to be a true friend. D'Avanzo, Hemphill and other NIS agents who travelled to Beirut came to rely on him regularly.



MARINE BUNKER

SA Ray Carman investigated an accidental shooting by a Marine sniper stationed in this bunker.

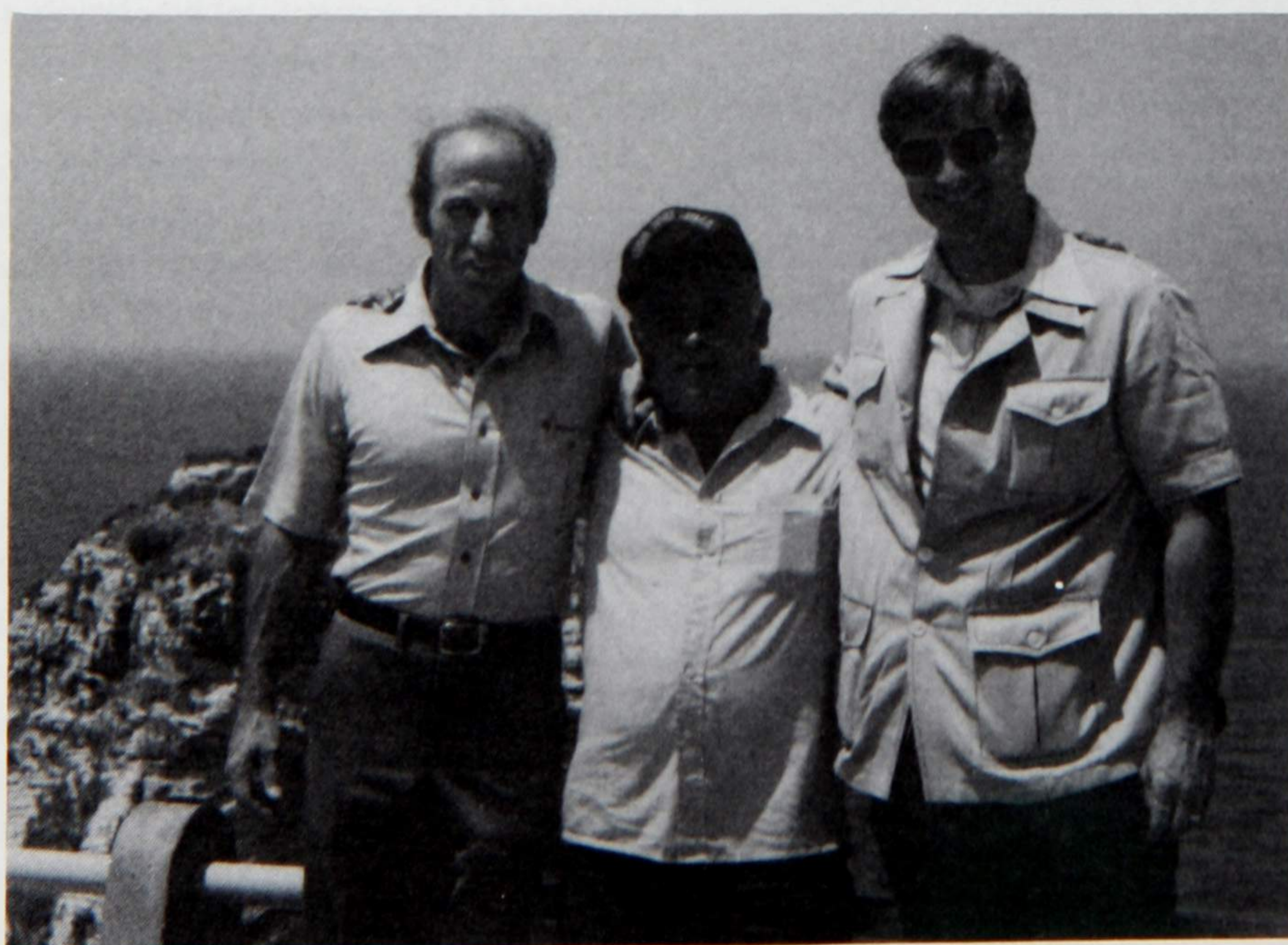
"Zak was like a passport," D'Avanzo said. "He was able to get us from check point to check point without undue delays or problems. When you came to a checkpoint, you would have guns pointing at you from all sides, and it was a great feeling to see them wave Zak through and not challenge the vehicle and its occupants."

Hemphill has been called a lot of things in his life, but "street cop" probably fits him best. Few people if any would ever dream of calling him the "warm and fuzzy" type . . . at least not to his face. Yet when he talked about Zak, there was emotion in his voice.

"When I left he put his arms around me, hugged me and kissed me," Hemphill said. "The tears were streaming down his face. He pulled a scroll out of his pocket and told me to keep it with me anywhere I went and Allah would protect me. I still have it."

Like Hemphill, Special Agent Ray Carman is the type of person who looks like he can hold his own when trouble occurs. As a freshman and sophomore, Carman played varsity football as a tight end at West Chester State University in Pennsylvania, but the 6-0, 210-pounder had more than just his size to rely on. He was smart and a go-getter. He was on the Dean's list his senior year and following graduation entered the U.S. Army. He ended up in Army intelligence, where he rose to the rank of sergeant.

He was just the type of prospect law enforcement agencies look for, and



SA JOHN D'AVANZO, ZAK, AND SA RAY CARMAN

that's exactly how Special Agent Blair Gluba, the NIS liaison agent to Army intelligence, sized him up. So Gluba went to work and when Carman's enlistment ended in 1974, he joined NIS.

Following Basic Agent School, Carman had tours of duty at Annapolis, Maryland, the Philippines and eventually Yorktown, Virginia.

After about three years at NISRA Yorktown, Carman decided it was time for a change.

Italy, London...maybe something in the Far East, like Japan. Carman mulled these over and they all sounded good. After all, that was one of the advantages of being in this organization. You did have an opportunity to visit interesting places.

So he put in a letter of request for a transfer overseas in early 1983...a letter that would later make him wonder just how smart he really was.

'Ray, I have something I want to talk to you about. Do you want to go to Beirut?'

SA Hank Lingan

"A few weeks later, I was sitting at my desk one afternoon and our SAC, Hank Lingan, called me up, and said, 'Ray, I have something I want to talk to you about,'" Carman recalled.

"I figured it had something to do with that letter I had put in requesting a transfer overseas...and it did. When I got to his office he said, 'Do you want to go to Beirut?'"

Carman's reply was instantaneous: "Hell no. They're shooting over there."

A discussion on the pros and cons of "volunteering" followed with the customary "it's career enhancing" pitch thrown in for good measure.

When that didn't seem to work, Lingan fell back on the offer no special agent can refuse.

"He threw in the heavy artillery," Carman said. "He said, 'The director wants you to go to Beirut.'"

"I said 'Okay', and about a month or two later, I was headed for Beirut."

Carman flew to Naples, first, where he met with D'Avanzo and Hemphill.

"They briefed me on Beirut," Carman said. "Eddie Hemphill, who was my friend when he worked in Norfolk about a year earlier, had me over to his house for Easter weekend. Eddie told me to look up a police contact named Walid when I got to Beirut, because he was the main man on narcotics. Then I left on a flight from Naples to Beirut."

By the time Carman arrived in Beirut in early April 1983, there was not much fighting in the city. The Israelis had withdrawn to the outskirts of the city and the Civil War, at least for the moment, appeared to have subsided.

As soon as he got off the plane at Beirut International Airport (BIA), he was met by the man he was relieving, Special Agent Walt Focht, and of course, "Zak the Hack" and his bullet-riddled taxi.

The turnover was accomplished within a few days and by the time his relief left, Carman had a good overview of the type of work he would be doing. As the resident agent, he would be providing criminal investigative and counterintelligence support to the Navy and Marine Corps forces.

"Narcotics was minimal, because it was a war zone and the Marines and Navy personnel had no tolerance for people who used drugs," Carman said. "Marine officers just came down tremendously hard on anybody they suspected or found to be using drugs. They had to, because their lives depended on the guy next to them, and if that guy was stoned, they could get killed."

"The Marines were great. They took their job as a serious mission. They were very competent, very professional...without question. Whatever I needed, I got. When I went to see them they gave me anything I needed."



**SA WALT FOCHT AND
SA RAY CARMAN**

Suddenly, Beirut didn't seem so bad, after all. After the first week, it appeared as if this assignment was going to involve nothing more than routine investigative support.

But on April 18, that changed when a truck carrying a bomb drove into the U.S. Embassy and exploded, killing 57 people.

"I was in country less than two weeks when it happened," Carman said. "And I was the only federal agent there."

Carman was working on a case at the Battalion Landing Team (BLT) barracks at the Beirut International Airport when the explosion occurred at the Embassy.

"There was a lot of excitement and someone said the Embassy had been bombed," he said. "So they sent Marines over to cordon off the area around the Embassy and sent medical

assistance."

Carman hopped in Zack's taxi and the two took off for the Embassy to see if they could offer any assistance.

"I was amazed by the destruction that had taken place," Carman said. "I just sat there and looked at it and said 'I can't believe this.' I had been a student of terrorism for a long time, but there is a big difference between being an academic student and seeing first hand what terrorism is. The violence really hit home to me.

"I went up to the Regional Security Officer for Department of State and asked if him if there was anything I could do," Carman continued. "I ended up taking investigative photographs of the structure. Then I worked with a Navy EOD (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) team looking around the area.

"On the first day, there was tear gas going off. The Marines at the Embassy had tear gas canisters and some were crushed in rubble. There were sensitive spaces to be protected. We didn't know if the rest of the building was going to collapse. You could call it chaotic at best."

That day, Carman got some unexpected help. Zak helped him with the crime scene and even went out to get more film when Carman ran out. It wasn't until a few days later that Carman found out why his new-found friend had been so helpful.

"We were walking down the street and he suddenly broke down and started crying," Carman said. "He was a crusty old guy and the type of person you wouldn't expect that from. But it turned out that he had lost a lot of friends in the Embassy bombing. I didn't know it until he told me.

"All I could do was put my arm around him. What could I say to him. What could I tell him about suffering. He'd seen so much of it."

There were other times, however, when even some of the most serious incidents seemed to have a lighter side. One of them occurred a few weeks later, when Carman was summoned to investigate a shooting in which two Lebanese soldiers were shot through the legs.

"I got called out to one of the companies around the airport and the company commander told me that one of his troops shot two lebanese privates," Carman said. "It turned out to be a Marine sniper, whose weapon was supposed to have been on safe and unloaded.

"This Marine corporal was on guard duty and was following with his rifle scope the two Lebanese Armed Forces privates who were jogging around the perimeter of the Airport. While following them through his scope, he slowly pulled the trigger and it accidentally went off."

The single bullet had penetrated both legs of each soldier. To the Marines it was an unforgivable breach of weapons safety and the commanding officer intended to court martial the corporal.

have to take statements from these two people," Carman blurted out.

"No, no ... no court martial," Major Shahib insisted. "One bullet. Three hundred yards. Four legs. That Marine is an expert shot. No court martial. We will take shooting lessons from him."

"You don't understand," Carman argued, but with no apparent success. "He shot two of your privates."

"That is okay," Major Shahib retorted. "We have plenty of privates. We will take shooting lessons from him."

Since the two privates, could not testify, all Special Agent Carman could do was wrap up his investigation and forward it to the commanding officer.

Carman never found out what happened to the Marine sniper, who he



ZAK AND HIS BULLET-RIDDLED TAXI

So Carman went about the business of conducting an investigation which suddenly took an unexpected and somewhat humorous turn.

"I went to my Lebanese Armed Forces counterpart, a Major Shahib, and told him I needed to talk to the two privates to take statements," Carman said.

What happened next stunned him.

"Why?" Major Shahib replied.

"Because the Marine Corps is going to court martial this corporal and I

described as an otherwise "good Marine".

Lebanon was a world of contradictions.

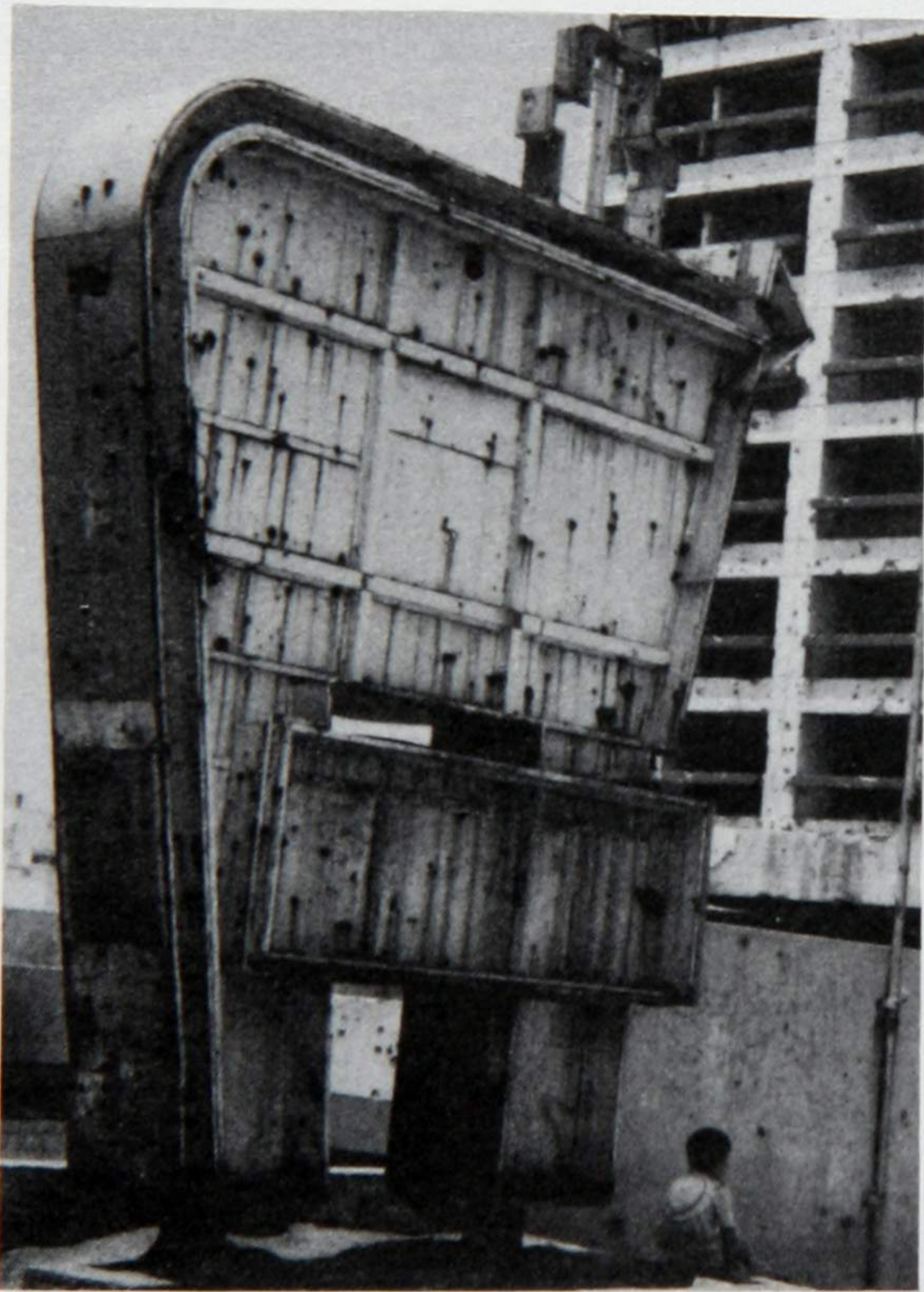
"What used to get me was how visitors would look at the buildings and say how terrible it was that such a beautiful city had been destroyed," Carman said. "But to me, the buildings were immaterial. It was the damage war does to people . . . that's what mattered to me.

"The Lebanese are great people,

BEIRUT BEFORE



...AND AFTER



but they just got wrapped up in the fighting. It was 'My village bombed your village'. . . 'Your father shot my father'. . . there were Christians fighting Christians ... infighting . . . alliances ... Sunis fighting Shiites. They'd been doing it for so long that I don't think they even really knew why they were doing it.

"Individually, the Moslems and Christians I met were very nice. It was only when they got together that there were problems."

One of those Moslems who became a close friend was the police contact Hemphill had recommended -- Walid Kalalott, a captain with the Intergrated National Police (INP).

"When I first got there, Walid was in charge of the narcotics squad for the city of Beirut," Carman said. "They had a major problem, not so much from use, but with cultivation and shipment. Some people speculated that was why there was a war in Beirut, because the Bekka Valley was so fertile. But I think that's a woeful simplification."

Carman first met Walid when he went to ask for help on a case.

"I asked him for help on a case involving the sale of a couple of grams of hashish between military personnel," Carman said. "He said 'Sure, just as soon as I wrap up a case involving a shipment of couple of tons of hashish at the airport'."

Capt. Kalalott wasn't kidding. As soon as he was able to break away from his case, he went over to help Carman.

"He bent over backwards to help us," Carman said. "Sometimes he would even put his own work on hold. He really liked Americans. I don't know whether it was personal or he just viewed us as helping his country, but he was always very nice."

Others were impressed by Kalalott, too. About two months later, he was promoted and put in charge of the body guard detail for Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan.

This allowed Carman, who had been trained in protective services, to return some of the favors Kalalott had done for him. Serving as an advisor,

Carman would assist Kalalott in mapping out protective service details.

The two would meet once or twice a week and gradually their friendship grew.

"I hate coffee and when I went to visit him, he would give me this horrible, thick coffee," Carman said. "But I drank it, because I didn't want to insult him."

The feeling was mutual.

During one of their meetings, Kalalott overheard Carman complaining about having to pay \$140 for a three-minute telephone call to his wife back in the United States.

"After that, when I went over to the Prime Minister's palace, Walid would point and say, 'There . . . there is the telephone. Call your wife'," Carman said. "At first I tried to refuse, but he insisted, so I called a couple of times and it didn't cost me anything."

With help from the Comodore of the American Amphibious Forces, Capt. George D. Bess, USN, Carman was able to offer something to Kalalott that he had never imagined possible.

"I asked him one day if he had any friends who wanted to visit the ship

where I had my office, the U.S.S. Guadacanal," Carman said. "He jumped at the opportunity."

"Walid brought the brigadier general who was in charge of the INP and his chief of staff to the ship. Capt. Bess was a super guy. He invited us to his private mess and we had lunch with him. It was like a private audience."

"After that, we posed for some pictures with the Comodore, Capt. Bess, took a tour of the ship and gave them lighters and baseball caps. It scored a lot of points for me with the INP and for Walid with his bosses."

His relationship with Kalalott was one of the few things he knew he would miss when his tour in Beirut came to a close.

"Before I left, he gave me some worry beads and some of his patches, a badge, and captain's insignia, including shoulderboards," Carman said. "He gave me his own captain's stars. They are hanging in my house now."

"I gave him my bullet-proof vest when I left, because I knew he would need it a lot more than I did."

Unfortunately for Kalalott, it apparently wasn't enough.



SHIPBOARD TOUR

With the help of the Navy, SA Ray Carman (third from right) made some points for himself and his friend, Walid Kalalott (second from left), with a shipboard tour for some high ranking Lebanese officers.

CASUALTIES OF WAR



1ST SGT. D.L. BATTLE AND CWO HANK BELL



SGT. BATTLE, A TYPICAL MARINE

When NIS Special Agent Grant McIntosh went to the Marine Battalion Landing Team (BLT) barracks in Beirut, one of the people he often relied on for assistance was 1st Sgt. D.L. Battle, USMC.

"He was what you would think of as a typically outstanding Marine sergeant," McIntosh said of Battle. "He had ability and the respect of his troops."

"He was in the H&S (headquarters and services) company in the BLT and they took care of us because they knew we were there to help them. When we came to him and said, 'First Sergeant, we need a place to sleep . . . we need to talk to someone . . . we need anything . . . he would make it happen. He was a good Marine and a gentleman.'"

Following the October 23, 1983 bombing of the BLT, McIntosh looked at the casualty list to see if anyone he knew was on it.

"Checking the list, I found out that he had been killed," McIntosh said.

MY FRIEND WALID

One of NIS Special Agent Ray Carman's closest friends in Beirut was Walid Kalalott, a captain with the Integrated National Police (INP).

"We had a lot in common," Carman said. "We were both police. We were about the same age. He had a wife and kids. I had a wife and kids. We were very close."

"We'd meet about once or twice a week. We'd go to cafes along the main street, eat Lebanese food and talk about our jobs, police work and our families. He and his wife had a daughter and another child on the way."

"Walid was a very devout Moslem. He celebrated Ramadan and in fact there were times we couldn't go out to eat because he wasn't allowed to eat during daylight. I'm a Presbyterian, but religion was never an issue with him."

"He hated the war, but he still had his job to do. Walid told me that during the civil war, when the (Lebanese) society fell apart, it was the police who held things together when the army fell apart. He just wanted the war to be over and wanted things to get back to normal."

After Carman left Beirut, he lost touch with Kalalott.



SA RAY CARMAN AND WALID KALALOTT

"About a year later, I saw one of our intelligence specialists who had volunteered for Beirut," Carman said. "He said Walid had responded to a car bombing and that when he arrived at the scene, a second car bomb went off and killed him."

Although he had never served in uniform, Special Agent Grant T. McIntosh was no stranger to military life. A self-described "service brat", McIntosh was born in Japan. His father was a career Air Force pilot, who retired at the rank of colonel after a career which included flying tours during the Korean conflict and Vietnam.

No, military life held no real surprises for McIntosh... or at least so he thought. That was one of the reasons he decided to try something a little different.

After graduating from Florida State University in 1976 with a bachelor's degree in Criminology, he worked in Miami, Florida, for two years as a private investigator.

Through his travels he learned of the NIS. It was just what he was looking for, because it afforded him the opportunity to be in a familiar military environment while at the same time allowed him to pursue a civilian law enforcement career.

"In 1977, Bob Orme was the Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) at NISRA Jacksonville. He recruited me, screened me and launched me on my NIS career", McIntosh said of Orme, who retired earlier this year as the Regional Director of the NIS Southeast Asia Region.

After completing the NIS Basic Agent School, McIntosh was assigned to NISRA Naval Station in San Diego, where he was assigned to general criminal investigations.

After two years he received an intra-district transfer to NISRA Point Loma as one of four agents assigned to one of the initial Fraud Dedicated Squads.

"Bob Rende, who passed away this past summer, was then the SAC and Sam Knowles was the ASAC of Point Loma. We reported to Sam since our investigations pertained to fraud," McIntosh said. "Greg Duffy was the Regional Director and this dedicated fraud concept was his program.

"We were allowed to cross all NIS office jurisdictional boundaries in the San Diego area in order to conduct our fraud investigations. We spent about

eight months talking with prime and subcontractors on the waterfront attempting to get them confide in us about who was stealing from the government. After a while some began to trust us and we started to put good fraud cases together".

In 1981, McIntosh was transferred to NISRA Okinawa where he would spend most of the next 18 months. "I returned to CONUS after 16 months to testify in one of my fraud cases", McIntosh said. "It was a two month trial, which resulted in one of our first convictions of a civilian contractor for fraud. He received a 10 year prison sentence".

'My philosophy was to experience as much as I could, early in my career so that later I would hopefully have more input into my destiny, rather than having everything picked for me...'

SA Grant McIntosh

When McIntosh left San Diego to return to Okinawa, it appeared as if he was settling into a comfortable routine. He was enjoying success as a respected fraud agent. He and his wife, Janice, were the proud parents of a baby daughter.

It would have been very easy for him just to sit back, coast and enjoy his tour in Japan, but he didn't.

When he returned to Okinawa, NIS was requesting for volunteers to fill a billet with the Multi-National Peace Keeping Force (in Beirut).

"My philosophy was to experience as much as I could, as early in my

career as possible so that later, I would hopefully have more input into my destiny, rather than have everything picked for me by someone or by the organization," he said.

There was another incentive, too. Those who volunteered were able to choose their next duty station.

"My wife and I wanted to try living in the northwestern part of the United States, mainly because we had never been there before", McIntosh said. "We had a good friend from San Diego who was a SAC in the area, Frank Melia (NISRA Bremerton). I made the organization an offer that if they would PCS me to Bremerton, then I would go to Beirut, Lebanon".

Shortly after his orders for Lebanon arrived, McIntosh, his wife, his nine-month old daughter, Dessica and the family dog were on their way off the island.

"I think we broke a record on the island for departing", McIntosh said. "We were packed out of quarters, had sold our car, had airline tickets in hand and had moved into the hotel, without having a hard copy of my orders. This all happened in seven days. The Marine Corps was really great, I just told them where I was going and they did everything they could to assist, they just made things happen. As soon as the hard copy of the orders arrived, we departed the island".

The McIntosh family left on Northwest Orient Flight 4 on July 15, 1983. They changed planes in Tokyo and went on to Los Angeles, where McIntosh would leave for New York, while his family would continue to San Diego to stay with his wife's parents.

"I had to say good-bye and leave them in the boarding area at Los Angeles, so I could catch my plane", McIntosh said. "That was the toughest thing I had to do and once I started walking away I could not look back. My wife was trying to be very strong, and she was. However, at that point I just had to go".

Had he looked back, he would have found it even harder to leave. His wife was crying and elderly couple was trying to comfort her.

Mrs. McIntosh later told her husband that when they found out he was leaving for Lebanon, the elderly women put her arm around her and just let her cry.

From New York, McIntosh flew to Rome, changed planes and proceeded to Naples, where he stayed for a few days of briefings prior to continuing on to Lebanon.

At approximately 6:45 pm on July 22, 1983 the Middle East MEA airplane carrying McIntosh landed at Beirut International Airport (BIA).

"When I arrived the very first thing I saw when the aircraft touched down was a bunker, with an American flag," he recalled. "I said to myself, 'Thank God I'm not the only one here.' The flag belonged to one of the U.S. Marine Corps rifle companies guarding the BIA perimeter of the runway."

It was here where Special Agent McIntosh received his baptism of fire and his first introduction to life in a combat zone.

"I got off the aircraft and everything in the BIA terminal was crazy," he said. "It was the first time the airport terminal had been shelled in a year. The flight had been delayed in its departure from Rome for three hours and the passengers were not told why. As I entered the terminal, I was walking over broken glass and could see that many of the terminal windows were blown out."

There were several vehicles in the parking lot burning which he later learned had received direct hits.

"After I had retrieved my bags I was looking for the NIS agent I was to relieve . . . I did not see too many friendly faces at the time," McIntosh said. "I was talking with several taxi drivers who were fighting over my bags. There were not many tourists in Lebanon at the time. I entered into contract with a driver, who eventually ripped me off. I said American Marines NOW!"

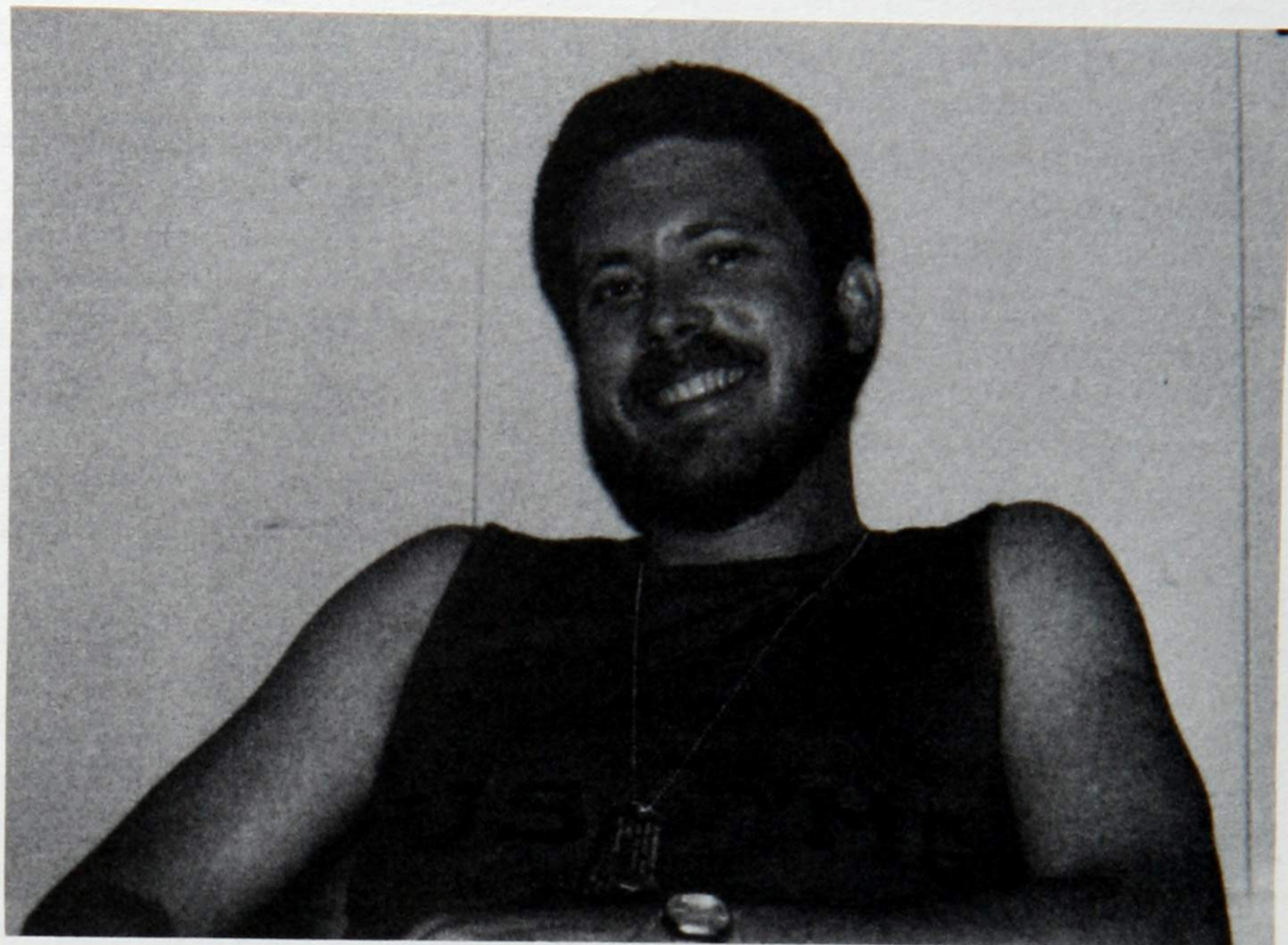
"I knew the Marines were stationed at the airport somewhere but I did not know their exact positions. It was getting dark and I did not care to stand around and argue with someone I could not understand. I ended paying the

equivalent of \$28 in Italian lira, unbeknownst to me, to go only about 700 yards. It was one way to exchange currency but obviously not the best."

The taxi left McIntosh at the gates of the Marine compound.

companies in a forward position to conduct a narcotic investigation.

After being led to a room in the Beirut University Library, the two began questioning Marines. What took place next was a real eye opening experi-



HAPPIER MOMENTS

SA Grant McIntosh (above) adapted quickly to the "Marine environment" with the help of his partner, CWO Hank Bell, USMC.

"I grabbed my suitcase and approached the sentry, showed him my credentials and he admitted me to the compound," McIntosh said. "I was walking down the road toward the Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) when I observed a man approaching, wearing a oxford shirt with a bush jacket. It turned out to be the special agent I was to relieve, Ray Carman."

McIntosh's welcome to Beirut had only just begun, but it had already dawned on him that this particular career move may not have been one of his wisest.

"My comment to myself," McIntosh admitted "was, 'I really screwed up this time, I'm a cop not a soldier, and now I'm right in the middle of a real war.'"

It was nothing compared with what he would encounter a short time later. Before going to the NIS spaces aboard the USS Iwo Jima, he and Carman had to go to one of the Marine rifle

ence for McIntosh, who had been trained to observe certain standard police procedures for agent safety.

"The thing I kept saying to myself was, nobody is ever going to believe this," McIntosh said. "We were using a make-shift armory for an interrogation room to conduct the interviews and we were sitting on ammunition crates which contained live ammo. There were other types of munitions in the room, like dragon rockets and crates full of hand grenades."

"We were calling young Marines in for interviews from their fighting holes (fox holes). Prior to talking to the Marines you would ask him for his M-16 or .45 cal pistol (rendered safe) his K-Bar, etc. Then I would make a joke and asked them if they had anything else like bazookas or hand grenades?"

"Now while all this is going on, gunfire started and could be heard all around our position. The gun fire was sporadic and lasted throughout the

artillery shelling would start. Well, we read the Marines their rights, conducted the interrogation and obtained many sworn confessions."

In most circumstances, the next step would be to place those who had confessed into confinement. But this was a combat zone and there were more pressing problems at the moment.

"Different rules applied. You would say, 'Here is your M-16, your K-Bar, your .45 and anything else you brought with you. Now go back out and jump in your fighting hole,'" McIntosh said. "It sounds ludicrous and crazy, but there was nothing else you could do."

Obviously the Command would and did take swift action, with any Marine who violated a law, especially, in a combat zone. Subsequently, the identified Marines were relieved of duties until adjudication. But it still left quite an impression on McIntosh.

"It was very vivid in my mind, giving the weapons back to the suspects after interrogation," he said.

It took three days for Carman to turn over the office to McIntosh. Then, true to his word, whether McIntosh liked it or not, headed home.

'Some of those Marines were in their teens, but they were fantastic. I have the utmost respect for them.'

SA Grant McIntosh

It was just about this time that McIntosh met someone who eventually would become one of his closest friends and working partners... Chief Warrant Officer (CW03) Henry "Hank" Bell.

"The Marines called him 'Gun-

ner'. Hank, was a Marine Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Agent who had been cross assigned to NIS at Camp Lejeune and had been a credential-carrying NIS agent for seven years," McIntosh said. "It appeared everyone of the Marines in Lebanon had served with Hank at Camp Lejeune at one time or another, from the Commanding Officer on down.

"Hank knew everyone and that really helped make our job easier. The working trust, respect, and professionalism between the agents is what makes the combined team concept of NIS and USMC CID Agents work in this type of situation. If the two personalities are compatible, then the concept will work. The team can be very effective and you feel as if there is no task you can't tackle."

This one worked.

"The MAU commander, Col. Timothy Geraghty, used to jokingly refer to us as the 'Brothers of Doom' or the 'Doom Brothers,'" McIntosh said. "He gave us a free hand to do our jobs. That enabled us to bring him the results of a completed investigation, so that he could do his job in administering the appropriate action."

What McIntosh saw during his tour in Beirut left him with high regard for the Marine Corps.

"I take my hat off to those kids," McIntosh said, referring to the young Marines he served with in Beirut. "At the time I considered myself a kid. I was 29. Some of those Marines were in their teens, but they were fantastic. I have the utmost respect for them. Oh, there were a few problem children, but for the most part they were top notch people. I was proud and honored to be in their company and to have served with them.

"The greatest honor I received was a piece of marble from the BLT with three .50 caliber and three M-16 rounds on it with a plaque to 'Grant McIntosh, 60XL, Honorary Grunt'. It was presented to me by Hank which coming from him really meant a lot. "Some of our best friends turned out to be the Marine Corps helicopter pilots and the Navy surgical teams stationed aboard the USS Iwo Jima."

When it came to crime in Beirut, McIntosh described it by saying, "The scam is the same. Faces change and so does the terrain."

'It appeared as if every one of the Marines in Lebanon had served with Hank at Camp Lejeune.'

SA Grant McIntosh

The Navy and Marine commanders were very supportive of the NIS investigative efforts and very strict if narcotics were involved, McIntosh said.

"The Marine commanders would not tolerate any Marine under the influence of any drug on duty, in a fighting hole or on post, because the other Marine in the hole with him would have to do the job of both Marines," he said.

"Wherever you were at night you stayed. You didn't move throughout the city or between Marine compounds at night," McIntosh said. "We'd spend several days on the beach and then go to other ships in the area to conduct business, then we would return to the USS Iwo Jima in order to get out our reports."

The situation in Beirut was bad, but it soon got worse.

"In August the situation began to escalate... more sniper fire, artillery duels and more Marines were hit," McIntosh said. "Then on the morning of August 10th, The Marine positions at BIA on the beach came under heavy attack... with incoming mortar and artillery rounds.

"At that time Hank and I were in the ward room of the USS Austin having breakfast when we heard over the LMC... 'SAC Alert, SAC Alert,

the IMC . . . 'SAC Alert, SAC Alert, Snake Hot, Snake Hot' . . . and then the sounds of the cobra gunships being launched for cover and air support for the Marines on the beach. From that date on things really began to escalate and you did not know from one minute to the next what to expect."

Meanwhile, McIntosh and Bell continued about their business and took everything in stride. On the evening of October 21, 1983, their duties took them to the Marine Battalion Landing Team barracks, where they found time to visit with friends after conducting business.

"We used to refer to the BLT as the 'Beirut Hilton' because that is where most people stayed overnight when they visited the beach," McIntosh said. "Hank and I slept in the building several times a week.

"We had been on the beach all week up until about 1600, Friday. That afternoon we were on the fourth deck of the BLT talking to a Master Gunnery Sergeant, 'Top Lemnah' . . . relating to him a story that had happened aboard the USS Iwo Jima.

"Approximately two weeks earlier, about dusk, Hank and I were aboard USS Iwo Jima watching the Marines on the beach take a particularly bad beating at BIA from incoming artillery and mortar rounds," McIntosh said. "It seemed that all onboard ship had gathered to the rails to watch the beach, knowing the Marines were under fire. We aboard ship were frustrated and helpless to do anything else but watch.

"Then, spontaneously, a small pocket of sailors begun to hum 'God Bless America.' Soon everyone began to hum and sing it, louder and louder. Then the singing just trailed off and we were back to watching the war.

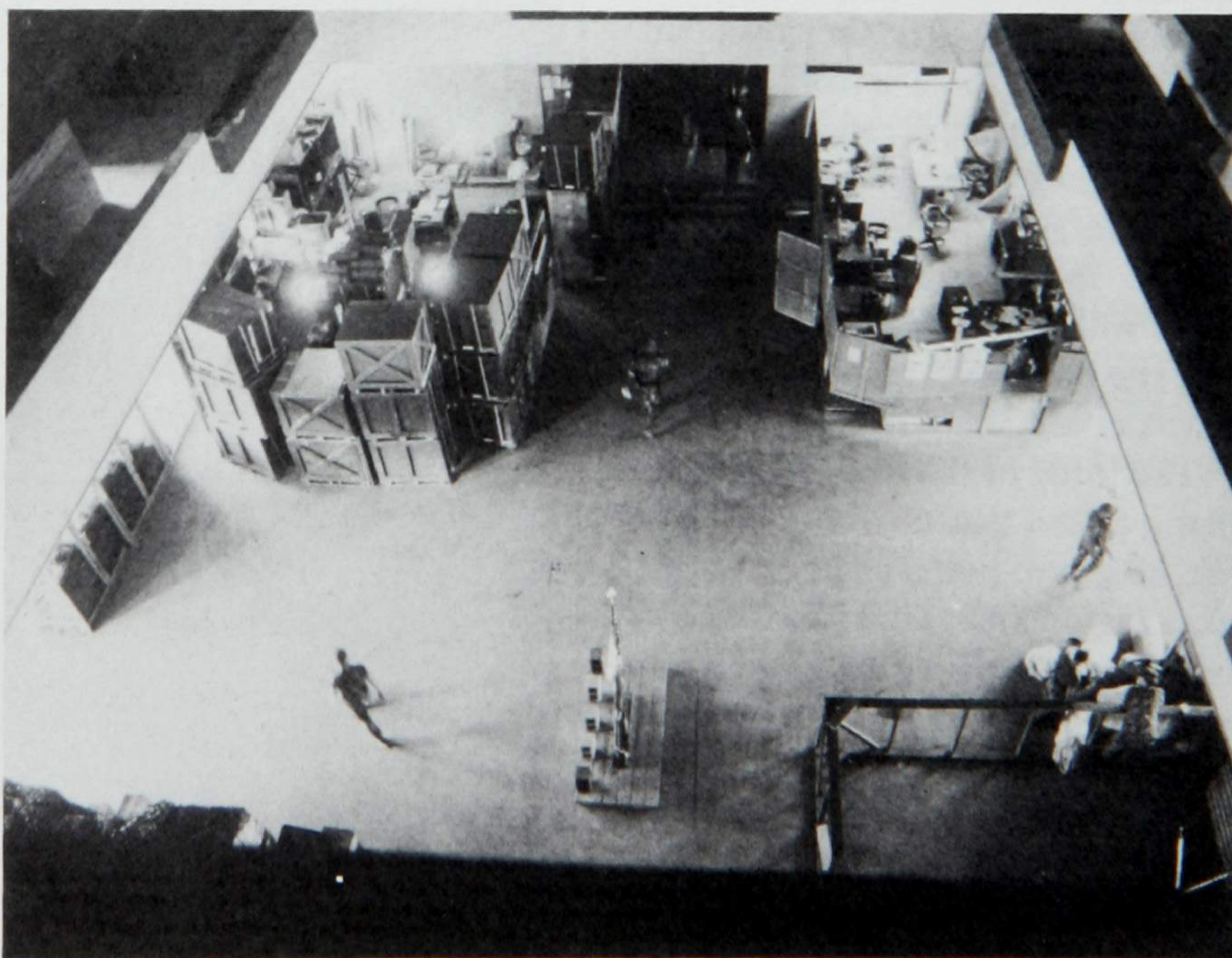
"I know it sounds corny, but it happened. It was an example of the feeling for the Marines on the beach and for the support the sailors had for them."

After McIntosh related the story to Top Lemnah, the Marine got tears in his eyes and had McIntosh tell the story to several other Marines, including BLT 1/8 H&S 1st SGT D. L. Battle.

As they were talking, McIntosh snapped a few photographs of the interior of the BLT with a 35mm camera he carried with him. "I just wanted to be able to show what the building had looked like, everything was marble," he said, "Little did I know that the photos would be used as briefing

material for years to come."

McIntosh and Bell had thought about staying the evening because there was a USO show that was going to perform for the Marines at the BLT that Friday night. They decided against staying, because the USO troupe was due to put on their show the following



THE INTERIOR OF THE BLT

These pictures were taken by SA Grant McIntosh the Friday evening before the Sunday morning bombing of the BLT.

evening aboard the Iwo Jima in the hanger bay. So they caught last routine helo flight back to the ship.

Had they stayed, it would have meant waiting a day or so for an unscheduled helo back to the ship, or waiting until Monday morning for normal flight operations to resume.

So they left, leaving their friends to watch the USO show which was held just in front of the entrance to the BLT.

Although it didn't seem important at the time, their decision to return to the ship was one of the most important they would ever make.

In less than 38 hours from the time they left, a terrorist driving a truck carrying a bomb with an explosive yield of more than 12,000 pounds of TNT crashed through the perimeter defenses, drove over the area where the USO show had been held, and went through the entrance into the interior covered atrium of the BLT, where it paused for one or two seconds and then exploded.

Since the truck bomb exploded inside the building, the effect of the explosion was intensified because of its confinement and the resultant convergence of force vectors.

The explosion initially lifted the entire building upward, shearing the base off its upright concrete columns, which were 15 feet in diameter and reinforced with iron rods. At the same time, the bottom of the building was blown out.

The force of the blast created an oblong crater that measured 39 feet long, 29 feet wide and eight feet, eight inches in depth. To create such a crater, the explosion penetrated a one inch marble floor, atop a four inch thick concrete slab which contained three-quarter inch steel reinforced rods.

The building then imploded upon itself and collapsed, killing 241 Americans and two Lebanese nationals.

On the morning of October 23, 1983, McIntosh awoke to the sounds of helicopters being launched for medevacs.

"The flight deck was right above us and I could hear chains and breaker bars on the deck, helos winding up and



THE AFTERMATH

The top photo was taken by SA Grant McIntosh from the door of a helicopter about five hours after the bombing of the BLT. In the photo below was taken by Marine CWO Hank Bell and shows SA McIntosh standing in the bomb crater.

generally all hell breaking loose," he said. "We had no idea what had happened but it was not unusual to hear these sounds at any hour when they called away flight ops for medevacs.

"When we got to the wardroom, we learned the BLT had been hit, but nothing of the magnitude. Everyone had been hit before. By that I mean the Marine positions that have come under attack. As I said, we heard the BLT had been hit . . . not destroyed . . . but hit."

At the time they were not aware of the total devastation and loss of life that had just occurred.

"We went up on deck to see what and who the helos were bringing back from the beach," he said. "By now the medical and surgical teams were setting up battlefield hospital stations in the hanger bay to receive the wounded. Corpsman were loading medical supplies onto helos to take to the beach and assist the wounded. When you looked toward the beach you could not see anything and it looked as it did every morning.

"Then you saw the choppers returning with the wounded. They would be taken from the helos and be placed on the elevator and then lowered to the hanger bay where the surgical teams were set up for the wounded. It was not long before we knew the Marines had sustained heavy casualties."

McIntosh went to the chief of staff to offer assistance and approximately five hours later, after most of the wounded had been transported to the ship, he and Bell were on a helo en route to the beach.

"I hung out of the helo door with a camera to take aerial photographs of the crime scene," he said. "I know what the building looks like in my mind but I don't see it. I keep looking for the building and still don't see it. I'm saying to myself where the hell is it?"

Then McIntosh saw what was left of the BLT and he began to take pictures. They turned out to be the only aerial pictures of the devastated BLT taken that day. They were later forwarded to Washington, D.C., where they were used in briefing the Presi-



RECORDING THE DAMAGE

NIS Special Agent Eddie Hemphill (far left) and Marine CWO Hank Bell(center) record measurements at the scene of the BLT bombing, while NIS Special Agent Grant MacIntosh (kneeling at right) looks on.

dent and other officials on Capital Hill, who held hearings into the bombing.

"We were allowed only one pass because the aircraft was needed for continued medevacs and the delivery of rescue workers from the ships to the beach," he said.

Once on the ground McIntosh and Bell went right to work securing and photographing the crime scene just as Carman had done several months before when the U.S. Embassy was bombed.

"While I was taking photos of the crime scene I was describing each shot using a hand held tape recorder," he said. "When I played it back later, I could hear the stress in my voice. It would crack. It was about three octave higher than normal. I could also hear the emotion in my voice and see each photo again, as if I was looking through the camera lens.

"I could not help thinking of the friends Hank and I had in the building

and how many times we had slept in the BLT ourselves.

"Hank and I roped off the crater and stationed armed Marines at the crater to protect it. We protected the crime scene for nine days until the bomb experts could arrive and assume responsibility for the technical aspects of the bomb crime scene investigation."

Weird things happened," McIntosh said. "Some of the stories were unbelievable, but those who were there insist they were true.

"One Marine reportedly awoke and went to his third floor window when he heard a truck revving up as it entered the front of the building," McIntosh said, recalling one of these stories. "He was standing there at the window wiping his eyes and it (the truck) went right underneath him. The blast reportedly threw him out the window 75 feet into the parking lot where he landed on his feet, turned

around and watched the building drop.

"Another Marine was reportedly blown from the building in his sleeping bag, about 120 feet. Other Marines responding to the BLT from the MAU HQ saw the sleeping bag with something moving inside. They unzipped the bag to find a dazed but uninjured Marine who shook his head and then asked for a soft drink."

"The most distressing aspect to me was that the American personnel who were killed in the bombing died in their sleep and were not able to defend themselves. Reportedly, many of the Marines who were up and awake survived the blast and were able to talk about it."

A few hours later, after photographing the crime scene, McIntosh and Bell decided to return to the ship to make their initial report. They waited for a helicopter at landing zone (LZ) Brown (the Marine helo pad at BIA), where, for the next several hours, they assisted with the loading of body bags into metal transfer coffins and the stacking of the confines onto pallets in preparation for the shipment home.

"After we had worked the crime scene and returned to the ship, we had informed Commodore Morgan France that we needed expert help in the bomb scene investigation," McIntosh said. "We apprised NIS Headquarters of our initial findings and measurements which they then passed on to the FBI."

"The FBI bomb experts first thought we were wrong and that there had to be a basement where the crater was now located. I told them no, and they kept saying this can't be...it's too big. My response was, I need help folks. This is real...and it's big...I am not a bomb expert and we need help."

By now, however, the agents had another problem. Word of the bombing would be reaching the United States, if it hadn't already, and it would be all over the newspapers, radio and television.

McIntosh and Bell had to let their families know they were safe. But telephone and radio traffic was tied up with official notification, so they had

to find another way to alert their loved ones.

It was while drafting a priority message to send back to NIS Headquarters in Washington, D.C. that McIntosh found a way to do it.

The priority message that McIntosh sent to NIS Headquarters on October 23, 1983 contained several extra addressee's...NISRO San Diego, and NISRA Camp LeJeune.

Paragraph three of the message read as follows: "Both 60XL agents were not on the beach at the time of the explosion and we are safe and in good health."

***'I had made
a lot of friends
over there and
many of them
are now dead.'***

SA Grant McIntosh

Sam Knowles, who was then the Special Assistant to the Regional Director at NISRO San Diego, was a family friend of both McIntosh and his wife. As soon as he received the message, McIntosh knew he would advise Mrs. McIntosh that all was well. The same was done at Camp Lejeune for Hank Bell.

"Nine days later, (NIS Special Agents) Dick Cook and Wes Schuyler arrived in Beirut with two FBI bomb experts," McIntosh said.

The investigation into the bombing would continue for the several months. In late November, McIntosh's tour in Beirut ended and he returned to the United States and transferred to his new duty station at NISRA Bremerton, in Washington state, but his Beirut experience was not over.

"I had made a lot of friends over there and many of them are now dead," McIntosh said. "These are people I

lived with under very adverse conditions . . . and they were friends. In the beginning we would have a few beers and virtually watch the war...with tracer rounds, rockets and artillery impacting in the Shouf mountains.

"It was some light show, however in reality there was something terribly wrong . . . there were people on the sending and receiving end of all those fireworks and the devastation was incredible," McIntosh said.

"I was frustrated and angry at what I had seen in Lebanon and for the most part came away with a feeling of helplessness after the bombing. I was troubled that I could not bring all the Americans home with me when I left. When I came home I felt like I was almost betraying them, especially Hank Bell and my replacement, Rod Staudinger."

Then there were questions from friends and acquaintances who found out that he had been in Beirut.

"People would want to know what happened, why we did this or why we did that," McIntosh said. "I don't know why, I wasn't there for the politics or to change international relations. I was there to do my job and help those Navy and Marine Corps commanders with their problems as they pertain to criminal and counterintelligence matters as they arose."

"I just happened to be there, doing what NIS agents do all over the world, when this bomb was detonated and changed many peoples lives. Ray Carman wrote a humorous article, which continually mentioned that I did not like it in Beirut. You're damn right, I did not like it. But I was there originally of my own choice and I had a job to do."

"As for the bombing I never want to see anything like it again. If I had my way, I would instill in the American public's mind, the motto... Remember the Alamo, Pearl Harbor and Beirut."

McIntosh still had one more road to travel, however, before his road home from Beirut came to an end. It happened while he was temporarily assigned to the old NIS Headquarters in Suitland, Maryland.

"Approximately one year after I

came home, I was a counselor at a Basic Agents class and I was asked if I would be interested in talking to the new Agents about my experiences in Lebanon," McIntosh said. "I thought about it for a while and decided to do it. My wife sent me all my photos, tape recordings, and papers which pertained to Beirut.

"When the items arrived, I had a few drinks and toasted my friends who were with me and to the ones that are no longer among the living. I had one hell of a cry . . . and I am not ashamed of that. I then put the presentation together," McIntosh said.

The following day, he was scheduled to give a one-and-a-half hour presentation. It lasted a little over two hours.

By the time it ended the audience had grown considerably with other NIS personnel from other divisions in headquarters, who had come to listen. Everyone was silent.

"It was a final healing process for me," McIntosh said. "It was like a weight had been lifted off of me and I felt relief. I truly believed in what I was doing in Beirut, Lebanon in support to the Multi-National Peace Keeping Force.

"I felt it was important to tell my story to the new agents and for them to know that by doing their jobs they could be caught up in some crazy situation in some crazy part of the world."



NISRU BEIRUT . . . 60XL

Group shots, like the one above, have been taken by participants in wars going back to Civil War times, and those sent to Beirut were no different. Three NIS special agents are in this photo: Dick Cook (standing on the far left), Grant McIntosh (standing second from the left), and Wes Schuler (standing far right, just behind the Marine with the M-16). In the background are the remains of the BLT barracks.

A LOOK BACK ON NIS IN BEIRUT

By Mr. Allen J. Kersenbrock
Retired NIS Special Agent

After scrambling over the crumbling ruins of a Crusader fortress just up the coast from Beirut, I paused at an overlook to survey the ancient site from a panoramic perspective.

How incredible, I thought. What lay before me had been built over eight hundred years before. It was an arresting notion given that the whole of America's history encompassed little more than three centuries.

As I stood there reflecting on the intrepid Crusaders and their "Holy War", my thoughts turned to the armed conflict in modern day Beirut. There were striking similarities between the two despite the passage of all those years.

Shiny eyed religious zealots leading their forces, many of them children, against the similarly constituted forces of the adherents of a differing religious belief, fanatics on both sides laying waste in the name of their God, horrific savagery serving as an affirmation of their faith.

How sad that eight hundred years of civilization and progress had resulted in a hideous upgrade in firepower, and the efficiency of the modern machines that now spewed out misery and death, but had been unable to abate one whit the religious intolerance that lay at the root of the continuing carnage.

Before leaving the fortress site I stopped in at a nearby curio shop, devoid of non-existent tourists, where I purchased several "genuine" old Roman coins purportedly found in the area, the Crusader fortress having been

built over an earlier Roman settlement.

I bought the coins as mementos only, but was nevertheless surprised to later learn that these ancient and authentic looking artifacts were probably no older than the change in my pocket and considerably less authentic.

It seems that certain local entrepreneurs stamped out and honed down a variety of "ancient" coins which were then force fed to a camel. As the coins travelled through the animal's intestinal tract they were bathed in gastric

***He then
tactfully
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'Allah does
not like war.'***

juices and other internal acidic secretions, giving them the lovely patina of a genuine old coin. Antiquity on the hoof, as it were. Enterprising and quite thorough, I thought, since my odorless coins did have a lovely patina and as mementos they were just as intriguing having travelled through a camel as they would have been had they travelled through time.

My visit to the Crusader site was a sidebar to an official trip to Beirut in June 1983 in my then capacity as

Regional Director of NISRO Europe.

For some seven years as a result of that trip I have carried with me a number of impressions, lingering reminiscences not of the official sort. I rid myself of those in a lengthy detailed trip report shortly after my return.

No, these impressions are in the nature of a private stock, shared if at all with only family or close friends. I now welcome the opportunity to share these memories with the NIS family.

Ray Carman was our man in Beirut in June 1983 and I was accompanied by John D'Avanzo then SAC at Naples. Eddie Hemphill plugged into our journey in Athens and materialized and disappeared at various times during our stay.

Our first two days were fairly well taken up with official visits within the city, at the airport and to the Commodore's flagship anchored offshore. It quickly became apparent that Ray Carman was performing his lonely and dangerous duties with imagination and aggressiveness as the compliments were consistent and numerous.

John D'Avanzo's first couple of days were uncomfortable at best since during that time he was forced to wear the same suit, shirt and underwear in which he had arrived due to a baggage snafu. This unpleasant circumstance, exacerbated greatly by cloudless days of high heat, dust and coastal humidity.

Our accommodations arranged by Ray were in a small downtown hotel that served as the regular residence for a sizeable contingent of the multinational officer corps of the UN Peace Keeping Force.

In more peaceful times the hotel catered to business travelers, especially those from the United King-



THE 'BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE' AT THE ST. GEORGE'S YACHT MOTOR CLUB

dom, and the hotel bar, "The Duke of Wellington", was decorated in the style of an English pub.

A few such business travellers, many of them in fact English, were guests at the time of our visit. Salesmen for the most part, most were surprisingly upbeat about general business conditions and the money either available or "in the wings" in that sad and crippled city.

One young fellow was there to obtain contracts for rebuilding structures damaged or destroyed by the fighting. This when buildings were being damaged or destroyed almost daily. An odd war indeed, deadly and tragic for some, little more than a business opportunity for others.

As an agent I cynically suspected that some of the salesmen who spent a quiet evening over their Pimm's cup in the Duke of Wellington were likely selling products more associated with destruction than reconstruction.

Shortly after our arrival we hired, at Eddie Hemphill's recommendation, the services of a short, pudgy, Lebanese Muslim to provide transportation and guide services during our stay. His name, or at least the name

he preferred, was Zak. He and his well worn sedan were always there when needed and he knew the city of Beirut like a deer knows the forest; he knew where to find food and drink and knew well the shifting boundaries of protected havens and areas of danger.

He was generally dependable but in late afternoon became less so because of his habit of sipping "tiger's milk" during his downtime. This frequent libation was anise liquor, which when blended with water turns a chalky color. As the average day wore on his English became more tortured and his driving more maniacal, but he seemed otherwise trustworthy and his knowledge of Beirut was indispensable.

Zak was usually careful not to offend, seeming to tailor his occasional philosophic remark to suit the sensibilities of his patron of the moment.

One remembered example was contained in his response to an idle question about what he thought about the then recent Israeli invasion and sweep through Lebanon. Knowing that America and Israel were allies he paused and obviously considered his reply. He then tactfully responded, "Allah does not like war."

While Zak was careful not to risk offense with his clients, any pretense of timidity stopped there. He was willing to go anywhere or do anything within reason to satisfy the customer. Had we asked him to drive us to Damascus, he would have headed East at a high rate of speed, especially if such request was made in late afternoon.

It was because of Zak that I was able to see so much of Beirut and environs in such a short period of time and the impressions are vivid and lasting.

Beirut was and remains a sadly beleaguered city. Once beautiful, cosmopolitan and bright, it was known as the Paris of the Middle East and that former elegance could yet be glimpsed even in those sections totally ravaged and abandoned.

Street traffic was heavy and hectic but other than the occasional sand bagged checkpoint that brought movement to a crawl, one could travel through the city with relative ease. Many of the cars were old, all were dusty, and an incredible number were Mercedes. One gets the impression that the last owner of all the world's Mercedes is a Lebanese. Catalytic

converters being unknown, a more or less permanent haze of smoke, exhaust fumes and dust hugs the roadways like fog.

In the occupied sections of the city shops of all sorts are open for business and the streets are choked with push cart vendors who offer for sale all manner of merchandise (blue plastic buckets are apparently a hot item) and some of the most beautiful and tempting produce I've ever seen; giant sized figs and pistachio nuts, dates the size of kiwi fruit and a great variety of melons, pomelos and citrus fruit.

Prepared meat snacks and sandwich shops abounded. Cholesterol count and general hygiene did not appear to be a big consideration in such places but the grub was great. My favorite was a meat sandwich called kebabs -- ground lamb or chicken rotated vertically in front of hot charcoal.

After the outer surface is cooked it is sliced away and large slabs of this crispy lamburger are stuffed into a type of pocket bread along with greasy pieces of tomato and leafy vegetable that have been long marinating in the drippings catch basin under the rotating meat.

'An odd war, indeed, deadly and tragic for some, little more than business for others.'

It is oozy, hot, delicious and cheap, with a salmonella count that would probably stun the scientific world.

Other items offered for sale, indoors and out, included gold jewelry, clothing, booze and cigarettes. Some liquor prices were quite low, comparable to military exchange prices, although prices varied widely due in

part to heavy black market activity, and the hit or miss method of tax collection by a government under siege.

Most of the shops necessarily catered to local trade, tourists being few and far between, but shopkeepers were obviously pleased to serve the occasional foreign visitor, something that Beirut as a one time Phoenician trading center has more or less specialized in for over three thousand years.

Having travelled in many parts of the world during my career, I have on occasion met with so-called "anti-American" feeling. Political and disinformation considerations aside, I believe that the principal ingredient of such feeling is not dislike.

It is envy, envy expressed as resentment, and the overseas American becomes "ugly" when he deals with that resentment with too little grace. I believe I have travelled wisely in this regard, reining in my natural exuberance and keeping my American accent to a whisper when circumstances call for a low profile.

I was then pleasantly surprised by the treatment accorded me in Beirut, especially during contacts of a casual, unofficial nature. I was routinely treated in an openly friendly manner, and on more than one occasion the friendliness became more pronounced once my status as an American was confirmed.

This was contrary to expectations and in all probability had more to do with the U.S. Marines who had secured and were keeping open the airport, than it had to do with me.

One evening John D'Avanzo and I were returning to our hotel after dinner at a nearby restaurant. Walking down a side street we chanced to pass one of the ubiquitous Beirut flower shops. They were almost as numerous as plastic goods vendors.

The shop was open fronted and as we stepped around the plants and blooms on the sidewalk, I casually noticed the young couple and several of their children at work inside. We nodded, smiled and exchanged a "good evening", John and I in accents unmis-

takably American, and walked on.

Thirty yards or so past the shop one of the children, a little girl, ran after me, tugged on my coat and presented me with a long stemmed flower.

I was confused for a couple of seconds but looked back to see the girl run back to the flower shop couple, obviously her parents, who were now standing on the sidewalk facing us. They were smiling and nodding indicating that the flower presentation had been their idea.

I held up the flower and with an



ZAK AND AL KERSENBROCK

echoing smile nodded our acceptance and we continued on to our hotel.

A humbling experience to be selected as the agent to receive a gesture of appreciation. I felt touched and not a little guilty.

Just that day we had spent several hours with the U.S. Marine peace keeping contingent positioned in a defensive perimeter around the International Airport, and had seen up close how these young Marines coped with being exposed to the oppressive heat, pervasive dust, and the hostile artillery that ringed the hills overlooking their positions.

We walked on that evening to our hotel. Once in my room I placed the flower on the dresser. It disappeared the following day, presumably thrown away by the room cleaner.

A few months later over two hundred of those young Marines whose presence had been so appreciated were killed in their sleep by a suicidal reli-

gious fanatic who drove his bomb laden vehicle into their makeshift barracks.

Several sections of the city of Beirut have been fought over and through so many times that damage and danger have forced permanent evacuation of all residents and businesses. One such sector is near the area of the PLO's last stand before they were forced out of Beirut.

It encompasses some twenty or thirty square blocks. Walking through this area is an eerie, unworldly experience. It is a dead city, like those presented behind the opening credits of a movie about survivors in a post nuclear war world.

The empty socketed, incredibly pockmarked stone and mortar building stand in absolute silence lining streets and squares that are devoid of movement, sound or life. The few weeds struggling up through cracks and low mounds of rubble offer only a feeble hope.

One is overcome by a feeling of overwhelming sadness, very much akin to that which creeps into your very bones when walking through the Dachau holocaust camp memorial.

Apart from the eerie stillness there is yet another dimension of strangeness.

Nearly all the buildings are essentially intact. Artillery and other high caliber damage is evident, and they are chewed up and defaced with windows and doors gaping, but their one time beauty, now disfigured and marred, is not completely obliterated. This contrasted with scenes of the total destruction of cities during World War II.

It would appear that waging war in one's own back yard moderates the compulsion for the scorched earth strategy.

It was obvious that much of the damage was the result of what must have been a torrential barrage of small arms fire. The entire facades of some buildings were literally pinged and pocked away. Many of the upper floor windows, used as firing positions most likely, were chewed round by returned ground fire, all sides of the window openings eaten away by thousands of

bullets.

If proof were needed, it is provided amply in Beirut that we live in the age of the fully automatic rifle in the hand of every combatant, be it AK-47, M-16, Uzi or Kalashnikov.

In one of the abandoned squares I saw two bronze statues riddled with bullets, a rather good example of the cruel and insane excess brought about by the machine gun mentality instilled in the minds of far too many camouflage clad, third world teenagers.

mean, jam packed back streets and on the outskirts of the city.

We drove through a number of such places during our stay. At the time I thought Zak was merely taking short cuts across the city, but I later was quite sure that he had driven through these areas so that we could share some of his dismay and unease. For all I know he lived in one of those areas we blithely drove through as sightseers.

Like all such places of human habi-



A BULLET-RIDDLED BUILDING IN BEIRUT

However blasted and blinded, these now abandoned and silent buildings still showed traces of their one time porticoed and colonnaded elegance, and in their state of forlorn disfigurement stood as a metaphor to the senseless and never ending savagery of the Beirut war. They stood also as an ironic reminder of the tens of thousands of the displaced who live in squalid camps, and the many thousands of others who have their freedom but little else, living in the dirty,

tation where too many people with too little money are crammed into too little space, a slum is created. All greenery disappears giving way to dirt and dust.

The families brought with them only the dearest and most necessary possessions, so the place abounded with children, dogs, goats and sheep, blackened cooking pots and the ubiquitous blue plastic containers, now stashed under blue plastic tarps. Twice I saw a tripod of sticks with a chunk of meat

suspended from the center, this attended by a travelling butcher who for a price would cut off a dusty slice.

I also saw boys playing a game identical to that I had seen young boys in Vietnam playing nearly fifteen years before. Sitting on their haunches they would skip-lag stones off of a wall trying to come closest to a line drawn in the dust. The Lebanese-Vietnamese connection was not surprising.

When making do with nothing, options are reduced to a common few.

Unlike the abandoned areas, these settlements of the displaced are noisy; animals bleating, children yelling and people arguing. Plenty of life but not much joy.

It was hurtful to be there, although shameful might be a better word. There is something censurable in remaining but an onlooker amidst such misery.

A related feeling came over me a day or so later while having a midday sandwich at what remained of the St. George's Hotel on the seafront in downtown Beirut. The hotel itself was unusable; bombed out, burned out, extensively damaged, it loomed as a dark shadow over the immediately adjacent "St. George's Yacht Motor Club", where we were having our sandwich.

An incredible scene presented itself. There in the bright sunshine, yacht club pennants snapping in the sea breeze, the beautiful people were taking a respite from their day at shore and club.

This was an upscale crowd, bikini clad deeply tanned beautiful young women, similarly well tanned men with gold chains, neck medallions and Rolex Oysters, being served by white coated waiters as they ate, drank, chatted and sunned themselves. Certainly these people had every right to live in the style they chose and could afford, but the incongruity of it all was staggering.

Just down the street young boys were playing in the dust using stones for toys.

Emotion defensively overtakes cognition in the face of such clashing contrast. Sentimental feelings helped to mask and mute the untidy realization that I too had extended my hand

to no one.

Then came the day I had to leave and John D'Avanzo accompanied me to the airport to catch my MEA flight back to London.

Now I am not unfamiliar with the vagaries of air travel. I have survived the controlled crash of a carrier landing. As a young very frightened soldier in Korea I threw up in my helmet (actually the helmet belonged to my unknown seatmate) during a bumpy combat airlift, and I have sat on the tarmac in 120 degree Vietnamese heat aboard a C-130 crammed with armed troops and their dependents, including pigs and chickens. But I was in no wise prepared for the Beirut boarding procedures.

'Emotion defensively overtakes cognition in the face of such clashing contrast. Sentimental feelings helped to mask and mute the untidy realization that I, too, had extended my hand to no one.'

Check in was no problem. It was the checking of passports, boarding passes and hand baggage that reduced me to a cringing spastic. My flight was called about thirty minutes before departure time, so bidding John Aloha, I walked confidently to the preflight inspection area.

All passengers on all flights were first channeled to the passport inspector. The crowd of checkees were funneled to the inspector by ropes or similar barrier and this was not on the order of an English queue.

It was more like a group of angry

Italian soccer fans making their way into the stadium where their home team was vying for the World Cup. It was a crushing, elbowing mob. The inspector, who I could barely glimpse over the heads of the sea of people in front of me was of course taking his time, making a thoroughly accurate assessment of all documents.

I fully appreciated the need for security, but a second inspector would have been nice, or one with an attitude a little less like that of Marie Antoinette.

It took about fifteen minutes to work my way forward and get my passport inspected only to discover that I had to repeat the entire procedure twice more for boarding pass and hand baggage check.

My flight departure time came and went while I was still in the last funnel. I was soaked with sweat, not all of it my own, and my clothes were worn out from the outside. Final check concluded, I snapped by briefcase shut and ran the last few yards to and through the door outside of which the last tram waited.

I jumped aboard literally as the accordion door whomped close behind my backside. At that point I began to yearn for the good old days at Tan Son Nhut.

Once aboard I noticed that the plane was only about half full, but I was sure that many of my would be fellow passengers were still elbowing and funneling back in the airport.

The doors were closed and the plane moved off only to stop so the captain could come to the passenger cabin to settle an argument between the steward and an impeccably attired, very impressive looking woman with a most regal air who occupied a seat forward and across the aisle from my own.

I had not seen this woman in the airport and she was not a woman who would have gone unnoticed. She looked as if she had just stepped out of a Via Veneto boutique. I looked like I had just finished the Boston Marathon in my street clothes.

It was obvious that this now arguing vision of loveliness had bypassed the check-in procedure, at least the one I

had experienced. The argument in which she was haughtily embroiled concerned her demand that she keep aboard her pet dog which was caged and occupied the seat next to her own.

Blue blood and bankbook being not easily refuted, she won out, the captain returned forward and off we flew. I presume the dog enjoyed the in flight snack. I did not notice, being occupied with attempting to dry out under the overhead air nozzle.

The plane dropped briefly in Switzerland where a number of well dressed Lebanese boys, probably commuting students, and the regal dog owner deplaned.

Money and privilege were manifestly the best means of keeping suffering and violence at bay.

On the last leg of the flight my mind was a jumble of images. I thought of the two bullet riddled bronze statues in the abandoned square, of hearing small arms fire simultaneous with the wailing loud speakered muezzin call for Muslim prayer one afternoon as we barrelled through Beirut with a tiger milked Zak at the wheel, and of

the boys skipping rocks off the wall, and of my "genuine" old roman coins.

I also thought of the poignant scene I had witnessed earlier that morning shortly before we left for the airport.

I was sitting at one of the sidewalk tables outside our hotel in the bright morning sunshine waiting for Zak to arrive. Across the street was a private residence and in that same morning sunshine two little girls, five or six years old I would guess, were playing in the grassy sideyard of the house.

On top of a wooden crate they were arranging and rearranging tiny saucers and cups and glasses and teapots, and decorating their "table" with leaves and bits of greenery, playing the game of mother that little girls of all cultures and countries have played forever.

As I watched them making sure everything was just so, and talking to one another with great seriousness, I wondered if the promise represented in their innocent play would ever be realized, or whether they like so many others would become merely anonymous statistics of an insane and tragic war.

I did not return again to Beirut but I have often revisited that beleaguered city in my mind. One would like to believe that the death and destruction have diminished and that the salesmen at the Duke of Wellington are now engaged in the commercial traffic of the implements of peace, but I know that such is not so.

My morning paper of March 4, 1990 reported that 766 have been killed and 2,087 wounded in the fighting between Christian factions that began January 30, fighting that according to the article, has forced one million Beirut inhabitants to "flee their homes to relative safety elsewhere."

The paper additionally quotes Syria's "President Assad in calling for a Jihad or "Holy War" to last "as long as time."

I would like to believe that Zak has somehow survived and that the boys skipping rocks, the flower seller and his family, and the two little girls have found a place of "relative safety." Given the continuing state of terror, one can only wonder.



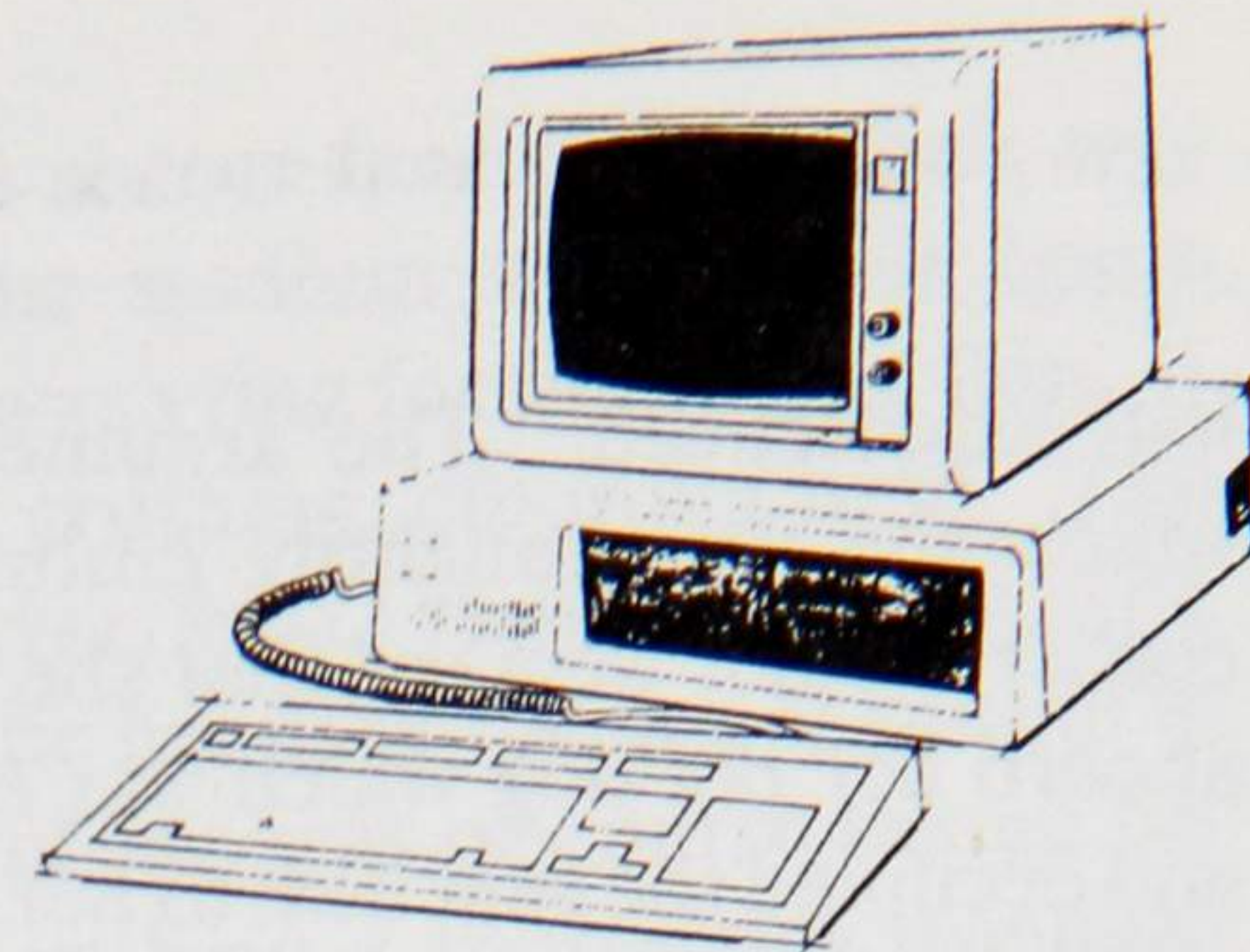
EPILOGUE

Like the Marines and sailors they served with, the NIS special agents who served in Lebanon emerged with a better understanding of themselves and of the grim realities of war.

Author Stephen Crane, whose book "The Red Badge of Courage" looks at the American Civil War through the eyes of a young Union soldier, described the experience as follows:

"He had been to touch the great death, and found that, after all, it was but the great death."

INFORMATION SYSTEMS



COMPUTER HACKERS ADD A NEW DIMENSION TO SPYING

By Mr. Jerry Oney
Director, Information Systems
Naval Investigative Service
Command

On August 17, 1989, The Washington Post printed an article by Robert J. McCartney entitled "Computer Hackers Face Spy Charges." The article indicated that three West German computer hackers had been indicted on charges of supplying Soviet KGB intelligence agents with data obtained by "hacking" U.S. and other western military, research and commercial systems.

During the course of their two year "Computer Espionage" activities they accessed 450 computers in 12 countries and actually succeeded in penetrating 30 of them. (Author's note: These computer systems were unclassified, however, when data is aggregated it can become very sensitive and could reveal classified information.)

The Bonn government characterized this case as one which revealed "a new dimension" in East Bloc intelligence gathering activities.

Countries with computers that were penetrated include the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Austria, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada and Hong Kong.

Those computers penetrated in the United States included such diverse

installations as the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in Berkeley, Calif.; Air Force Systems Command at El Segundo, Calif.; Naval Coastal Systems Command in Panama City, Fla.; Anniston Army Depot in Huntsville, Ala.; the Army's Fort Brucker in Japan; the Los Angeles Air Station and the Mitre Corporation in McLean, Va.

Computers and their connecting networks are catalysts for changes in the foreign counterintelligence arena for they represent a very rich, easily attacked information target. The following information is intended to increase the security officer's sensitivity to and enhance his understanding of computer attacks by providing insight into how the West German hackers were detected and tracked, their access methods, and their methods of avoiding detection after gaining computer access.

All information provided has appeared in public print.

THE HUNT

In August 1986, Clifford Stoll, an astronomer at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California, was alerted to a potential problem when an accounting error was discovered on one of their computer systems. On investigation he found that a new computer account had been created without a corresponding billing address which resulted in a discrepancy report because a locally developed automated accounting program was unable to

balance the computer accounts. He was further alerted upon receipt of a message from the National Computer Security Center that someone from their Laboratory had attempted to break into the Lawrence Berkeley computer. Initially, laboratory personnel thought it was a hacker student from the nearby University of California. In order to catch him in the act they attached local printers to monitor the intruders keystrokes and to determine his mode of attack.

It was soon determined he was using a subtle bug in a text editor program to gain system manager privileges and to search text files and electronic mail.

The intruder soon began to explore the computers network connections and began to leapfrog about computers using Advance Research Project Network (ARPANET) and a subnet of the Defense Data Network.

Printouts indicated the intruder was searching file structures looking for key words such as "nuclear," "SDI," "KH-11," and "NORAD." At this time the Air Force Office of Special Investigations was alerted and subsequently the FBI and NSA were brought in. The hunt began in earnest.

Tracing the path of the intruder was exceptionally difficult because he crossed so many networks, was active for a very short period of time and accessed the computer systems at random times. Computer alarms were established on the Lawrence Berkeley computer to automatically alert the

systems managers and network control centers whenever the intruder appeared in order to allow network tracing.

The intruder was eventually traced to a Tymnet port in Oakland, Calif. (Tymnet is a private world-wide packet switching network). A court order was obtained and Pacific Bell traced the call back to dial-out modem belonging to the Mitre Corporation at McLean, Va.

Mitre had a modem pool which allowed anyone on their Local Area Network (LAN) to access a variety of networks toll-free. These mechanical "call directors" even provided a last-number redial capability for those who did not know the access code for the remote systems.

THE BAIT

The Mitre Corporation's long-distance telephone records were analyzed and cross referenced with other audit trails to determine other attack dates, times and targets. The Mitre Corporation subsequently tightened their security, however, the intruders continued to access the Lawrence Berkeley labs through the Tymnet system.

Tracing by Tymnet and the Bundespost eventually pointed to the universities in Bremen and Karlsruhe. However, the intruder would not stay on the line long enough to narrow the trace to an individual telephone.

The investigators decided to bait the intruder into a longer connection by creating a bogus file that explained how computers were to support the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research. This file was hidden so that only the owner and the systems manager could access the file. Alarms were then set to detect the intruder.

During a subsequent intrusion the hacker found the bogus files, took the bait and spent more than an hour on the line allowing the technicians to trace the call to a house in Hanover. This led to the detention in March 1989 of Markus H., 28, and Peter C., of Hanover and Dirk B., of West Berlin. They were charged with having met with a KGB agent known as "Serge"

who worked in the Soviet trade mission in East Berlin.

West German prosecutors believe they have enough evidence to support spying charges against the hackers.

As a sidelight, the investigators had a bait within a bait. The bogus file on SDI computer research contained a mailing list and a form letter for obtaining additional documents by mail from a nonexistent secretary. This bait was also taken since several months later a letter arrived, mailed in the U.S., asking for the additional information.

THE ACCESS METHODOLOGY

It took over two years and the combined efforts of many organizations (FBI, CIA, NSA, OSI, DOE, AT&T, Pacific Bell, Tymnet, the Bundespost and the Bundeskriminalamt (the West German equivalent of our FBI) to track and finally identify the computer spies.

The investigators decided to bait the intruder into a longer connection by creating a bogus file that explained how computers were to support the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research.

The hackers were patient, knowledgeable, and used known methods to exploit security weaknesses. The most common hacker access methods employed were as follows:

Method 1. Some computer passwords are stored in publicly readable but encrypted form. The hackers downloaded these encrypted password files, encrypted common dictionary

words, compared them to his downloaded files, and successfully extracted those with English words, common names and places thus revealing the passwords.

Method 2. The hackers constantly browsed through electronic mail files looking for text which described log-on sequences for remote computers which contained account names and passwords. When found the hackers had easy access to a distant system no matter how secure that system.

Method 3. A text editor included its own E-mail system which allowed one user to forward a file to another user. This movement facility allowed the intruder to write a shell script, move it to the system root level and, when run, grant the hacker system privileges. He then renamed his script to masquerade as a system utility.

Method 4. The hacker created several programs to give him system manager privileges and hid them in a system library file. He returned almost a year later and activated that file even though the operating system hole had been patched.

In addition to these common methods, the hackers also planted Trojan horses to capture passwords and extracted passwords from files where users had stored them.

AVOIDING DETECTION

Once the hacker had gained access to a system he used a number of common techniques to avoid detection. The most common were:

Technique 1. Once the hacker had gained access and achieved system manager privileges, he would immediately scan the system to determine if the real system manager was signed on. If so, the hacker would immediately sign off. He would also scan the electronic mail system to determine if there was suspicion of his activities. If suspicion existed, he would cease hacking that system.

Technique 2. The hacker never advertently or intentionally destroyed data or files on systems he accessed. Doing that would have alerted users to his presence.

Technique 3. The hacker's calls were of short duration, he constantly changed connection pathways, and he varied the time at which he accessed a system.

Technique 4. The hacker employed unused or old computer accounts to hide his activities.

HACKER DEFENSE

Democratic institutions are strengthened by the availability of information, therefore, the advent of the computer and its interconnecting communication links are considered the most significant event in democracy's evolution since the Gutenberg press.

These computer links, however, stretch across international boundaries and provide easy access to the information in our computer systems

by distant intelligence forces. This tangle of connections from places we have never thought about allows our systems to be attacked from many directions and exploited by foreign sources at the weakest point of entrance.

The following are common procedures which would have helped prevent these hackers from exploiting our systems:

Procedure 1. Change passwords on a regular basis. It may be appropriate in the majority of circumstance to put an expiration date on passwords so that the systems administrator or user is forced to address the problem.

Procedure 2. Do not allow common names to be utilized as passwords. Dictionary names, words, and places can be easily guessed or decrypted.

Procedure 3. Delete all expired computer accounts. Intruders can easily avoid detection by using existing accounts. This can easily be accomplished by including this in a termination/transfer checklist or reviewing the

accounts on a recurring basis, or both.

Procedure 4. Users must be educated to the dangers of computer intruders. The users are our best defense against the computer spy. They must be properly educated to report discrepancies or anomalies to the security officer.

Procedure 5. Examine the entrance and exit to your communication system. Pay particular attention to dial modems which employ a redial capability or which do not employ the automatic call back feature.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of the hacker's actions and our responses to their various attacks lead me to two constantly recurring, well documented conclusions.

First, a determined, patient, knowledgeable individual can, potentially, penetrate any computer system.

Secondly, we are confronted by and ill prepared to deal with the modern "computer spy."

HACKER DEFENSE

1. Change passwords on a regular basis.
2. Do not use common names as passwords.
3. Delete all expired computer accounts.
4. Examine and protect the entrance and exit to your computer system.
5. Educate the user. He or she is the best defense against a computer spy.
6. Call your NIS Regional computer specialist, your local ADP security officer or your NARDAC representative if you suspect computer spy activity.



WEAPONS USED AND AWARDS WON BY SA KARSHNER IN NRA TOURNAMENT

SA KARSHNER TAKES FIRST PLACE FEDERAL SHARPSHOOTER CLASS

NIS Special Agent John P. Karshner finished in first place in the Federal sharpshooter class at the National Police Pistol Shooting Championship held September 25-28 in Jackson, Miss.

The championship, sponsored annually by the National Rifle Association, attracts the top pistol competitors from Federal, state, municipal and county government and industry. This year, 733 of the nation's top shots competed in the high master, master, expert, sharpshooter and marksman classes.

The competition is broken down into six separate matches for the practical pistol competitions (revolver). They are: Match 1 -- two strings of 12 rounds from the seven yard line in 25 seconds; match 2 -- 18 rounds from the 25 yard line in 90 seconds; match 3 -- two strings of 12 rounds each at the 25 yard line in 35 seconds; match 4 -- two strings of 12 rounds each at the 25 yard line in 35 seconds; match 5 -- 60 rounds fired across the course, seven yard line, 25 yard line and the 50 yard line; and match 6 -- the aggregate of matches 1 - 5.

SA Karshner's first place honors in the Federal class helped him place second overall in the sharpshooter class. He also placed third in the semi-automatic pistol in the sharpshooter class and finished 69th overall out of the 733 competitors for the grand aggregate for all weapons fired. He scored 1452 with 65X out of 1500 possible points.

SA Karshner also competed in the Four Queens Desert Regional held September 7-9 in Las Vegas, finishing 9th overall in the sharpshooter class. He fired 1423 of a

possible 1500 points. SA Karshner finished second in the sharpshooter class in the Virginia State Championships held September 16-17 at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va., shooting a score of 1439 out of 1500.



WINNER IS CONGRATULATED

SA John Karshner is congratulated by SA J. Brian McKee.



NISRA PAX RIVER SPONSORS SECOND ANNUAL SHOOTOUT

By SA Matthew E. Parsons
Special Agent-in-Charge
NISRA Patuxent River

NISRA Patuxent River sponsored the second annual "Southern Maryland Law Enforcement Shootout" on Oct. 6. The event was designed to establish long-term liaison with local law enforcement agencies.

NISRA Patuxent River operates in southern St. Mary's County, flanked by Charles and Calvert Counties. The regular working environment within the tri-county area routinely involves contact with numerous law enforcement agencies. The agencies invited to participate in the shootout included: Calvert County Sheriff's Office; Charles County Sheriff's Office; LaPlata Police Department; Maryland Department of Natural Resources; Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Police; three barracks of the Maryland State Police; Maryland Toll Facilities Police; NAS Patuxent River Police; Naval Ordnance Station Indian Head Police; St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office; and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Participation and interest in the shootout grew from 55 competitors and a total of 78 attendees in 1988 to 83 competitors and a total of 141 attendees this year.

The shootout consists of a firearms competition at the Patuxent River Range followed by a cookout social gathering at the base recreation facility which overlooks the Chesapeake Bay. A 160-pound pig was roasted and served North Carolina style with all the accompanying side dishes.

The shootout was initially structured to span an eight-

year period. To accomplish this, the focal point of the competition is a team plaque which rotates on an annual basis. In 1988, each participating agency provided a uniform patch which was mounted on a plaque-grade piece of wood and covered with numerous coats of polyurethane. A brass plate, labeling the plaque, was mounted beneath the patches and below the label. Eight individual brass plates were mounted to recognize the winning team each year.

By prior arrangement, as soon as the top team was identified a telephone call to the woodshop at NAS Pax River permitted immediate engraving of the name plate and delivery to the cookout where it was mounted on the plaque prior to presentation. A nice touch.... This year, individual plaques were also presented to the winning team members.

***The shootout consisted
of a firearms competition...
followed by a cookout....***

Additional presentations included plaques recognizing the "Top Gun," second place, third place and "Low Gun" based on individual scores from the first round of competition.

The key to the shootout's success is prior planning and input from each department. The most significant aspect

of the event is the perception of fairness with regard to individual and team participants and the actual course of fire. During the first year, a series of ground rules were established to determine competition eligibility in an active effort to eliminate the "ringer factor." By total agreement, only those full-time law enforcement officers regularly assigned to the southern Maryland area on a full-time basis were eligible to compete. It was also ruled that the only TAD personnel eligible were those who had been TAD to the tri-county area for 30 full days prior to the date of the event.

Because many agencies in the tri-county area have converted from the revolver to semi-automatic handguns, the course of fire for the shootout had to address the capabilities of each. The only weapon permitted for use during the competition is the individual officer's service weapon. The course of fire itself is created several weeks prior to the event. A meeting is held at the range and each team representative, usually a firearms instructor, provides his or her input for the joint revolver/automatic course of fire.

Also involved in the course planning are U.S. Navy range personnel who are used as range masters on the day of the event. The course ultimately designed is unique to this event. This year it was expanded to 48 rounds. The course is timed fire and includes reloading drills, weak-hand and barricade shooting, as well as a series of physical stressors including pushups and jogging. Perhaps the biggest stressor is the aircraft takeoffs and landings which seem to begin as soon as the competition does. As always, the number one rule on the range is safety.

During the expansion of the 1989 event, a logo was designed that ultimately made its way into the sale of T-shirts, sweat shirts and coffee mugs. A nominal charge was added to each shirt and mug sold. Because our function is a non-profit event, all proceeds were donated in the name of the shootout to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc. in Washington, DC. Sales were brisk, and we expect to expand the "product line" in 1990, all for the same cause.

The shootout is a NISRA event with each local agent responsible for one aspect of the competition or the cookout. These duties included arranging transportation of the pig to the cookout site, coordinating invitations for

VIPs, and serving as a liaison with various media representatives who have enthusiastically respond to the event each year.

As early as December 1988, we heard that several agencies were still talking about the 1988 event and anticipating the 1989 shootout. Furthermore, word of the shootout had spread to police officers beyond the tri-county areas into Northern Virginia and Maryland who requested invitations to shoot as individuals and asked how they could enter a team.

We even received an unsolicited call from the general sales manager of a police supply house in Baltimore who offered to donate a Remington 870 shotgun to the "Top

Gun" of the 1989 shootout. After coordination with NAS Pax River Legal Office and NIS NCR, the presentation was made.

The event is truly a rewarding experience not only from the liaison standpoint for the Naval Investigative Service but also for the individual agencies themselves. One representative said that two years ago when he joined his department there were only two officers who qualified as expert marksmen.

After the first shootout, seven officers qualified as experts; in preparation for 1989, the number rose to 17.

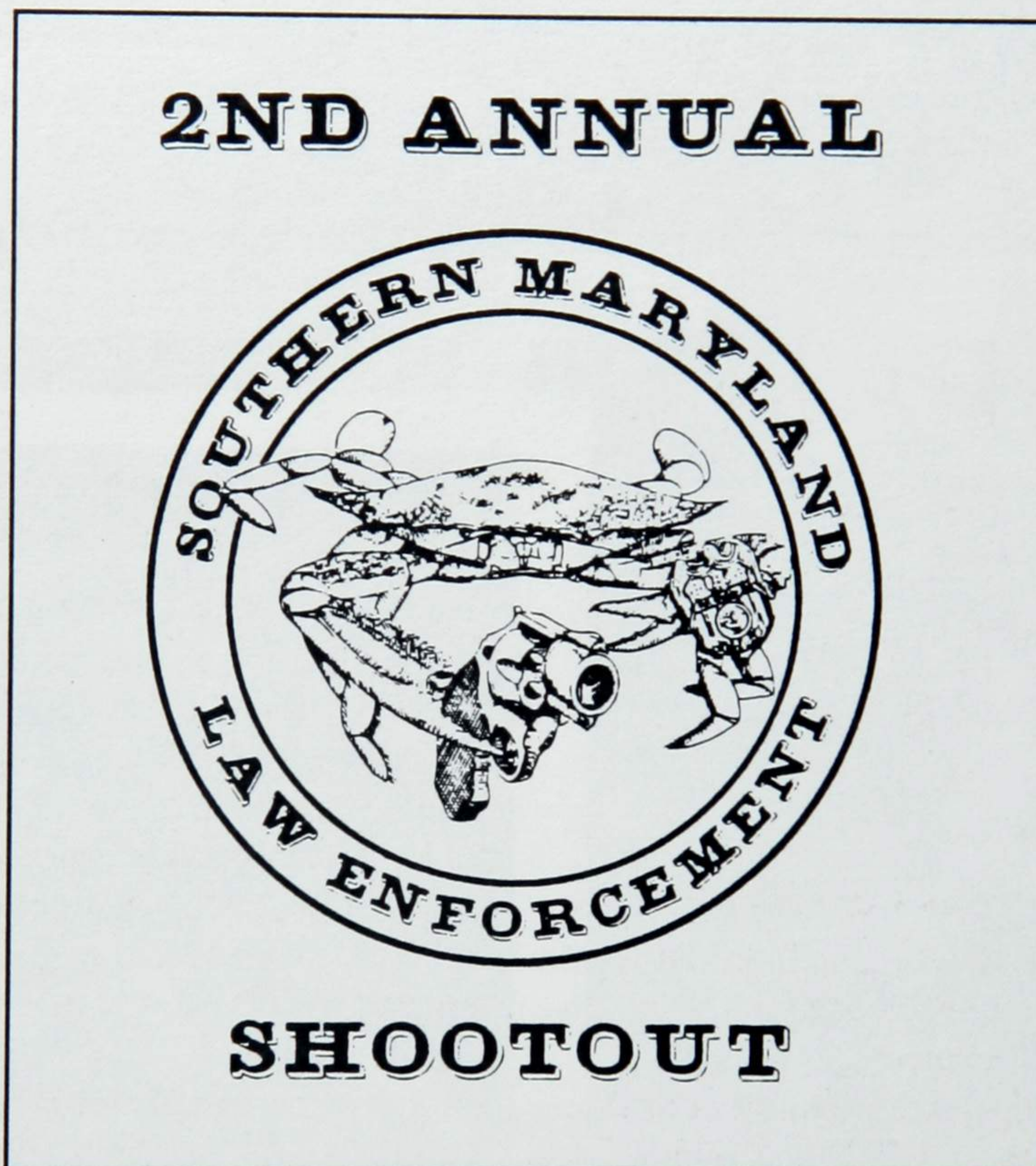
The officer also commented that members of his two teams lost a total of

over 100 pounds getting in shape for the shootout.

The 1989 shootout was an unqualified, resounding success. Individually, the "Top Gun" award went to Sergeant Tilden Garner of the Calvert County Sheriff's Office with a score of 230 out of 240. Only one point behind first, with a score of 229, was Officer John D. Bailey of the Maryland State Natural Resources Police who captured second place honors. Deputy Michael L. Moore of the Calvert County Sheriff's Office and Officer Samuel L. Sherwood of the LaPlata Police tied for third place each with a score of 227.

The team competition narrowed itself to one of the teams from the Maryland State Police, the 1988 winners, and one of the teams from the Charles County Sheriff's Office. After scoring the targets, the team scores were tied at 1,090 points each of a possible 1,200 points. The winners, Charles County Sheriff's Department, were determined by "X" ring count, beating the State Police team by 5-X hits. It can't get much closer than that.

The Maryland State Natural Resources Police earned



third place in the team competition with a score of 1062.

The members of the first place team representing Charles County were: Cpl. James Thompson, Cpl. Eric De Stefano, Cpl. James Owen, Patrolman Patrick Willis and Patrolman Ray Aportadera.

How did NISRA fare? Let's put it this way... we will not have to worry about finding a spot on the wall at 20PX this year for the team trophy. We did manage to capture one of the individual awards, but since it wasn't one of the top three, we'll leave it at that. We can only comment: "Wait until next year!"



RESULTS

INDIVIDUAL

FIRST PLACE (Top Gun): Sgt. Tilden Garner of the Calvert County Sheriff's Office (230 out of a possible 240)

SECOND PLACE: Officer John Bailey, Maryland State Natural Resources Police (229 out of a possible 240)

THIRD PLACE: (tie) Deputy Michael L. Moore of the Calvert County Sheriff's Office and Officer Samuel L. Sherwell of the LaPlata Police Department (227 out of a possible 240)

TEAM

FIRST PLACE: Charles County Sheriff's Department. Team members included Cpl. James Thompson, Cpl. Eric De Stefano, Cpl. James Owens, Patrolman Patrick Willis and Patrolman Ray Aportadera. (1,090 out of a possible 1,200, winning on 5 "X" hits)

SECOND PLACE: Maryland State Police (1,090 out of a possible 1,200)

THIRD PLACE: Maryland State Natural Resources Police (1,062 out of 1,200)



THE WINNER

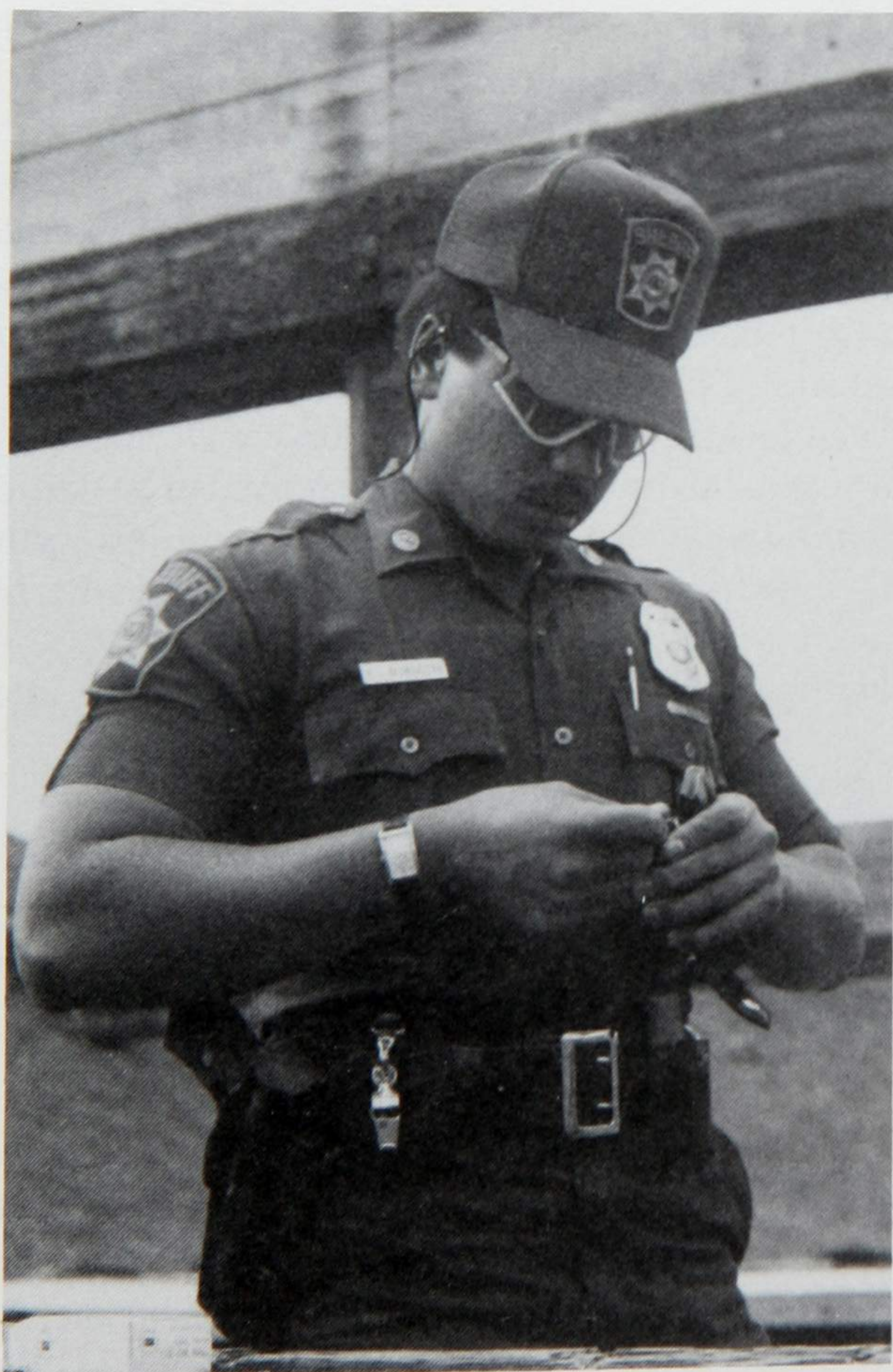
In the photo above, Special Agent John D'Avanzo, Regional Director of NISCOM Capitol Region (far left), and Special Agent Charles Lee (center) present the Top Gun award to Sgt. Tilden Garner of the Calvert County Sheriff's Office. In the photo at right, competitors jog to their shooting stations.



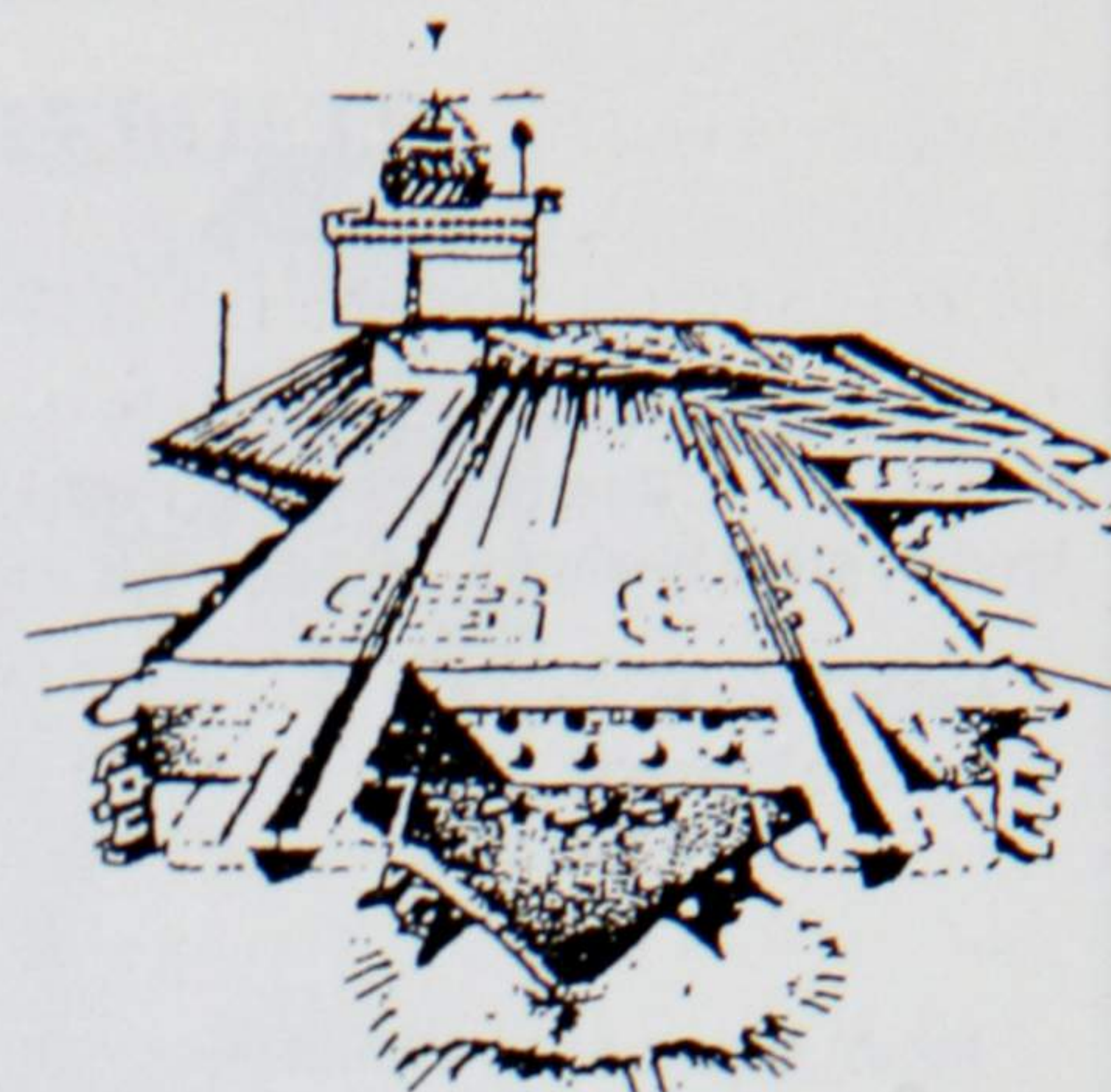


A RESOUNDING SUCCESS

Law enforcement officers take a look at new hardware, above, while at left, a competitor loads ammunition. Below, safety personnel from Patuxent River keep a watchful eye on the proceedings.



SPECIAL AGENT AFLOAT



TOUR ABOARD BATTLESHIP WAS CHALLENGING AND REWARDING

Special Agent Frank Hernandez recently completed a tour onboard the U.S.S. New Jersey. Here is his account of life onboard a battleship as a Special Agent Afloat.

By SA Frank Hernandez

To say life at sea is exciting would be an understatement. In fact, the difference in my day-to-day existence between my home office in Corpus Christi, Texas and my temporary office aboard the battleship U.S.S. New Jersey is downright staggering.

Don't get me wrong. I knew when I accepted the Special Agent Afloat position it would be challenging, but I had no idea the rewards would be so satisfying.

Since September 5, 1989, my arrival date, I've become exceedingly involved not only in NIS related work, but in the day-to-day and overall mission of the battle group to which I'm assigned.

To landlubbers, visions of a battleship battle group conjure images of several ships at sea doing the same things and going to the same places. To a large extent, that's true. However, being out here gives me a more complete picture of what the Navy is all about.

My NISRU assignment includes U.S.S. New Jersey, an Iowa class battleship designed for land/sea strike and shore bombardment operations. In addition, I'm responsible for four other ships: U.S.S. Lockwood and U.S.S. Stein, antisubmarine warfare fast frigates; U.S.S. Lynde McCormick, a guided missile destroyer; and U.S.S. Lake Champlain, a state-of-the-art Aegis class cruiser. Together, these units form an impressive group of warships

known as "Battle Group Romeo".

The mission of the battleship battle group is to provide a significant naval presence and replace aircraft carrier battle groups in areas of lesser air threat.

Since getting underway from U.S.S. New Jersey's homeport of Long Beach, Calif., on September 15, 1989, I've visited many places never seen before through my eyes.

Exotic ports such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, and Thailand provided me with a first-hand look at the Far East and Indian Ocean.

Our visit to the two arab countries proved to be particularly interesting since it marked the first time in history that a U.S. battleship entered and operated within the Persian Gulf.

Other places I've visited, however, proved equally inter-

***"Being out here gives me
a more complete picture of
what the Navy is all about."***

esting in a professional sense because of my contact with other folks within the NISCOM community. NISRA Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines; NISRU Chinhae, Republic of Korea; NISRA Marianas, Guam; NISRU Bahrain; and NISRA Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, gave me new insight into how other special agents operate in their respective geographical areas. These agents along with their support staff consistently provided me with information and excellent support which proved invaluable.

As far as operations in my own one-man office, it's been a lot easier to adjust to shipboard life than I originally

thought. This, in no small part, is because of the people I work with. Lt.Cmdr. Harry Rouse, the battle group legal officer and his staff of Master-at-Arms, led by Senior Chief Don Roberts, are instrumental to my caseload success and have provided outstanding support from the start. Through these people I can get the access I need to individuals involved in every case. Not only does this save time, but a lot of worry I'd have without this type of cooperation.

My day begins at 0630 with breakfast followed by Officers' Call at 0700. This is an age-old seagoing tradition used to "get the word out" from the command level, through ship's officers and leading petty officers, and finally to the remainder of the crew. After this 20 minute meeting I take care of my administrative and operational workload until 1700 when I break for supper and prepare for an evening of more 20 minute meetings to plan the next day's activities, and the nightly weather, intelligence and schedule of events briefing, which begins at 1900.

Of course, with two gymnasiums onboard, I do take time

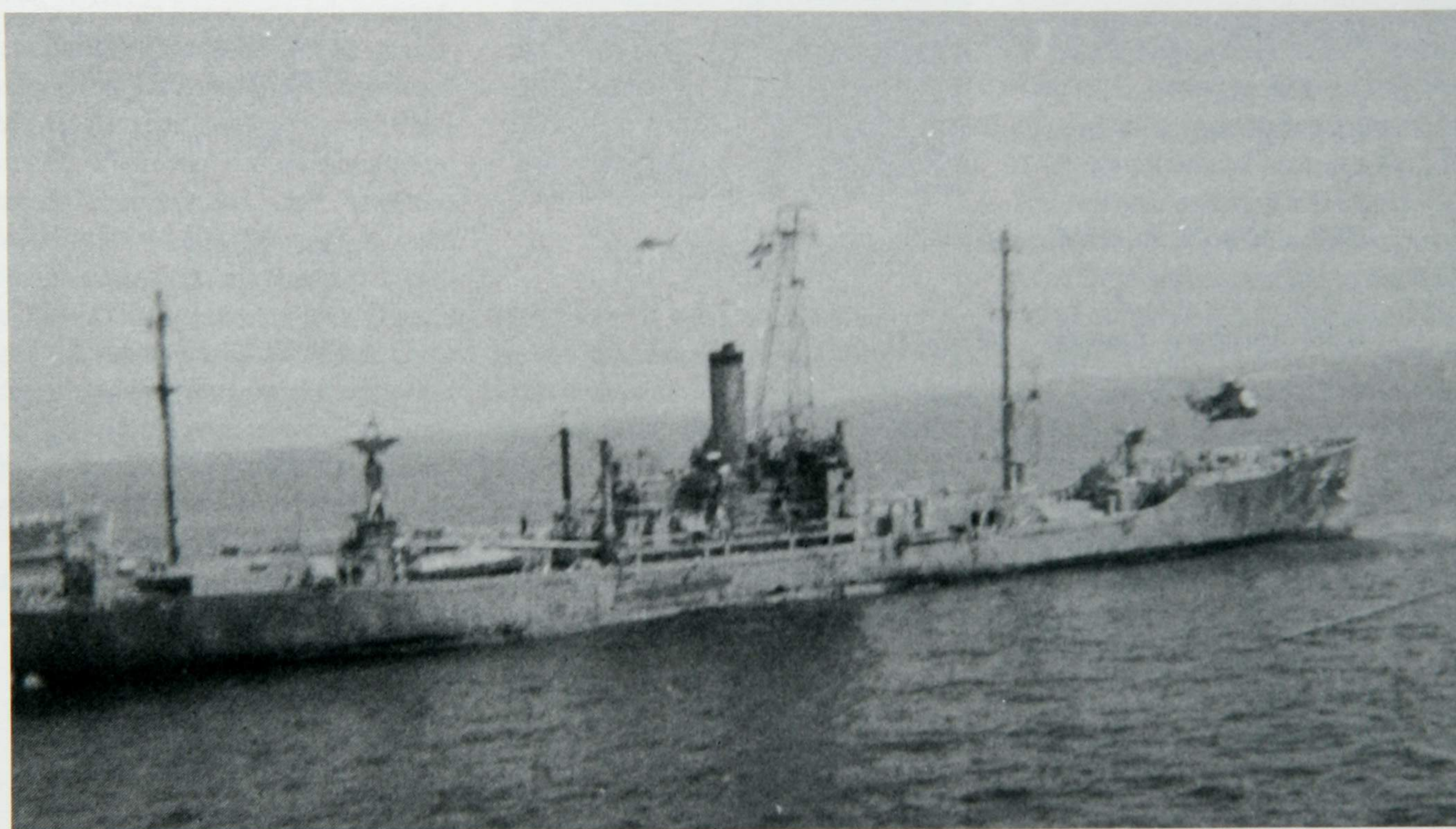
for regular workouts on a daily basis and I also take time with the crew for regularly scheduled shipboard recreational activities such as cookouts on the flight deck.

These activities give me invaluable insight into what's going on with this crew. It provides a chance to talk in a more relaxed atmosphere.

During my six-month deployment aboard U.S.S. New Jersey, I've learned a lot about the sea life. I've learned that, in addition to the elaborate and intricate equipment, this ship involves people. Mostly very young, highly motivated, and well trained people who care about what they're doing and why they're doing it. It's great to be able to see the good outweigh the bad out here.

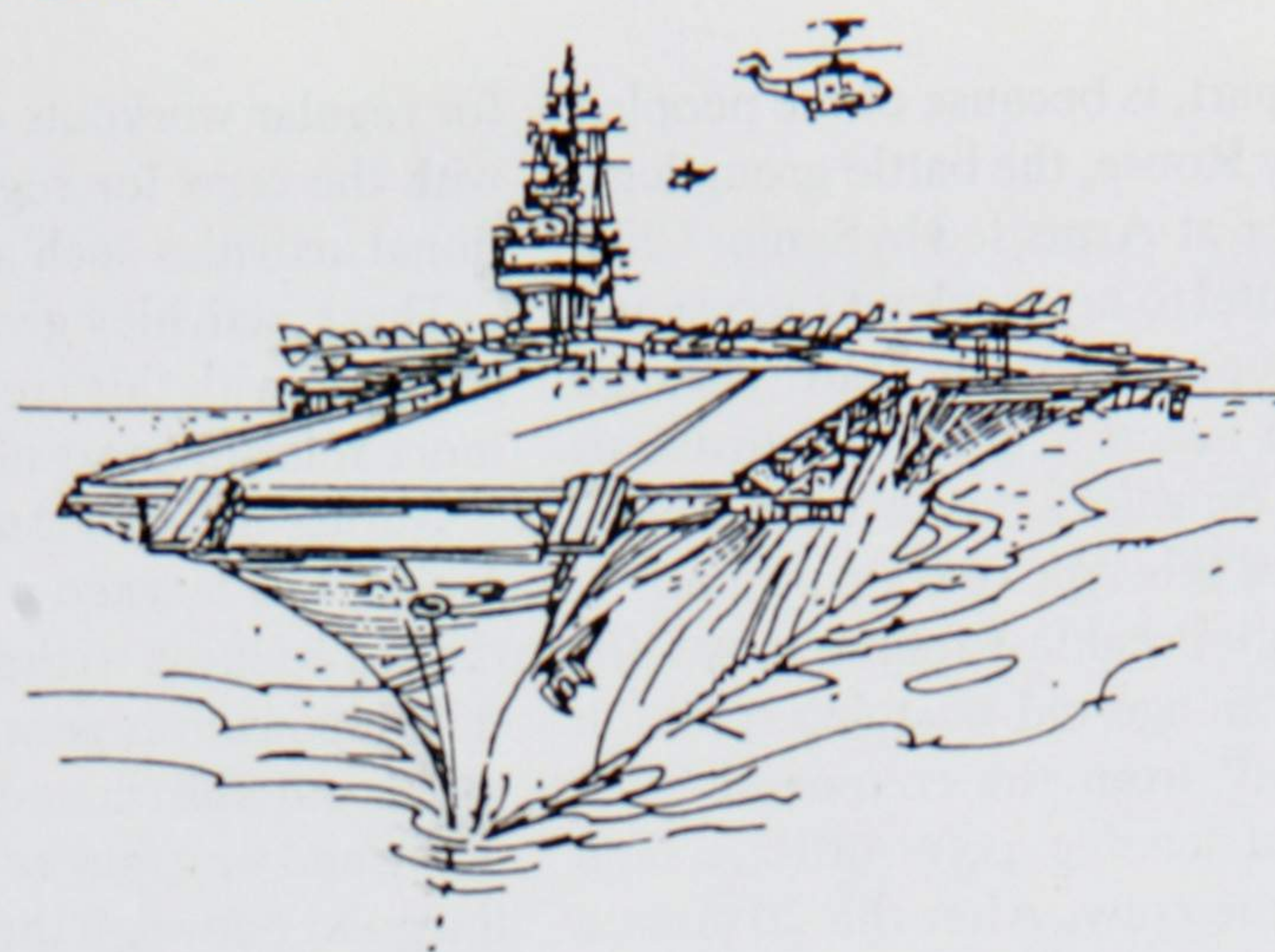
As I come away from this most challenging and rewarding time of my career, I can truly appreciate what it means to live five years in the span of six months.

It's not easy, but I highly recommend it.



U.S.S. LIBERTY

The photo above shows the U.S.S. Liberty (AGTR-5) shortly after it was attacked by Israeli planes and torpedo boats on June 8, 1967, the fourth day of the Arab-Israeli War. At the time of the attack, the U.S.S. Liberty was approximately 13 miles off the coast of El Arish, Sinai, United Arab Republic. The attack, which was attributed to mistaken identity, resulted in 34 men killed and 169 wounded. The NIS Special Agent Afloat from the U.S.S. America (CV-66) was taken by helicopter to the U.S.S. Liberty and arrived about five hours after the attack to process the scene. The NIS special agent was J. Brian McKee.



Special Agents Afloat

(As of July 1, 1990)

USS America (CV-66)

Keith N. Koch

USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69)

*Thomas J. Goodman
Michael T. Monrbe*

USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71)

Thomas P. Mazzelle

USS John F. Kennedy (CV-67)

*Lee Young
John W. Deveney*

USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72)

Frank E. Harmon

USS Lexington (AVT-16)

Leslie J. Wolff

USS Forrestal (CV-59)

Mark D. Ridley

USS Saratoga (CV-60)

*Peter S. Hughes
Robert A. Jenkins*

USS Ranger (CV-61)

Brad H. England

USS Independence (CV-62)

*Patrick L. Hickson
Chuck F. Warmuth*

USS Enterprise (CVN-65)

David S. Kelly

USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70)

Fred Lambe

USS Nimitz (CVN-68)

James H. Connolly

USS Midway (CV-41)

Donld J. Johnson

ADMINISTRATION

NEW DIRECTOR HAS AN EXTENSIVE BACKGROUND IN ADMINISTRATION

Ms. Karin B. Alvarez has been appointed as Director of Administration for the Naval Investigative Service Command. Ms. Alvarez will serve as NISCOM's chief financial officer and direct administrative support. She will be responsible for the budget, accounting, supply and administrative services including facilities, vehicles and military personnel.

"The bottom line of my job is securing adequate resources for the accomplishment of the command's mission," said Ms. Alvarez, who was the Director of the Planning, Programming and Budget Division for the Assistant Comptroller of the Navy (Financial Management Systems) prior to joining NISCOM in November. "Securing those resources is a difficult challenge given the present decremental funding environment and will require solid budget justification and fiscal discipline within the command."

"Additionally, resource management is a staff function and, as such, means service and innovation. What I will



MS. KARIN ALVAREZ

emphasize is the DON/DOD operational philosophy of Total Quality Management -- doing the right thing the best way. For example, I believe we work smarter and increase our productivity by using available Navy ADP systems and other proven technologies such as bar coding."

Ms. Alvarez began her government

career as a clerk-typist with the General Services Administration in 1966. In 1972, she became a budget analyst trainee with the Defense Logistics Agency. Since then, she has assumed progressively responsible positions in budget and financial management.

In 1975, she was a senior budget analyst with the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. She became the Budget Officer for the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1976. In 1980, she moved to budget policy with the Office of the Comptroller of the Navy (Budget and Management Policy and Procedures Division). She served with the Assistant Comptroller from 1984 before coming to NISCOM.

Ms. Alvarez is a doctoral candidate in public administration with the University of Southern California. She earned a master of science degree in administration (business financial management) from George Washington University and a bachelor of science degree in business administration from George Mason University.

NISCOM MAILROOM GETS NEW SUPERVISOR

The NISCOM mailroom has a new "Lead Mail Clerk". He is Mr. Terrell G. (Terry) Baardsgaard, a retired Navy Chief Postal Clerk and husband of Karen Baardsgaard, who works as a Program Analyst for Code 25, Career Services Department.

Mr. Baardsgaard is filling the vacancy left by Mrs.

Joan Davis who retired in October 1989 after completing 30 years of government service. Mr. Baardsgaard brings with him over 18 years of postal experience which should prove beneficial to our mail operations. Welcome aboard Mr. Baardsgaard.

ASSIGNMENT:

CORPUS CHRISTI

Corpus Christi, known as the "Sparkling City by the Sea," is situated in southeast Texas on the Gulf of Mexico and often referred to as the Texas Riviera.

This city of approximately 300,000 is a Navy town all the way.

The city's fervent support resulted in the area being selected for one of the Gulf Coast Homeport sites and the future home of the USS Wisconsin. The groundbreaking ceremonies for Homeport created a carnival atmosphere with the city rolling out the red carpet for the USS Lexington, another one of several ships scheduled to be berthed at the new naval facility, Naval Station, Ingleside, Texas.

Your assignment location in Texas will dictate the weather conditions you will experience. Along the Gulf Coast, mild winters, outstanding springs and hot, humid summers with the constant southeast wind to provide relief is the rule. Inland and north locations are another matter.

As you travel through Texas, weather conditions, climate and terrain change constantly. You'll find flat farm land in the southeast, luscious green forests in the northeast and dry desert scrub, both flat and mountainous, to the west. In north Texas the winter months can be cold and wet, with ice storms and snow creating hazardous driving conditions.

On numerous occasions, the Texas Panhandle experienced several inches of snow; however, its ground retention was limited. Throughout Texas, especially along the borders, the summers are extremely hot and dusty.

Driving across the great State of Texas is more than a

one day trip. It is more like two complete days with one feeling like you're never going to get where you are going and the only thing to talk to is yourself.

To place things in perspective, NISRA Corpus Christi covers 300,600 square miles of territory to include approximately 1500 miles of border. Because of the vastness of the territory and the limited personnel to cover it, we take on the same attitude as that of the Texas Rangers -- "one riot, one ranger" or "one flap case, one NIS agent".

Agents assigned to the various Corpus Christi offices quickly assimilate into the Texas culture. One quickly learns that to do business in this state you are sized by the cut of your jeans.

Cowboy boots and blue jeans are the dress of the day, especially along the border. Texas etiquette calls for form-fitted Wrangler jeans with a crease and cut for proper boot fit; Justin or Tony Lama boots, made from lizard, eel, elephant, ostrich, or bull hide.

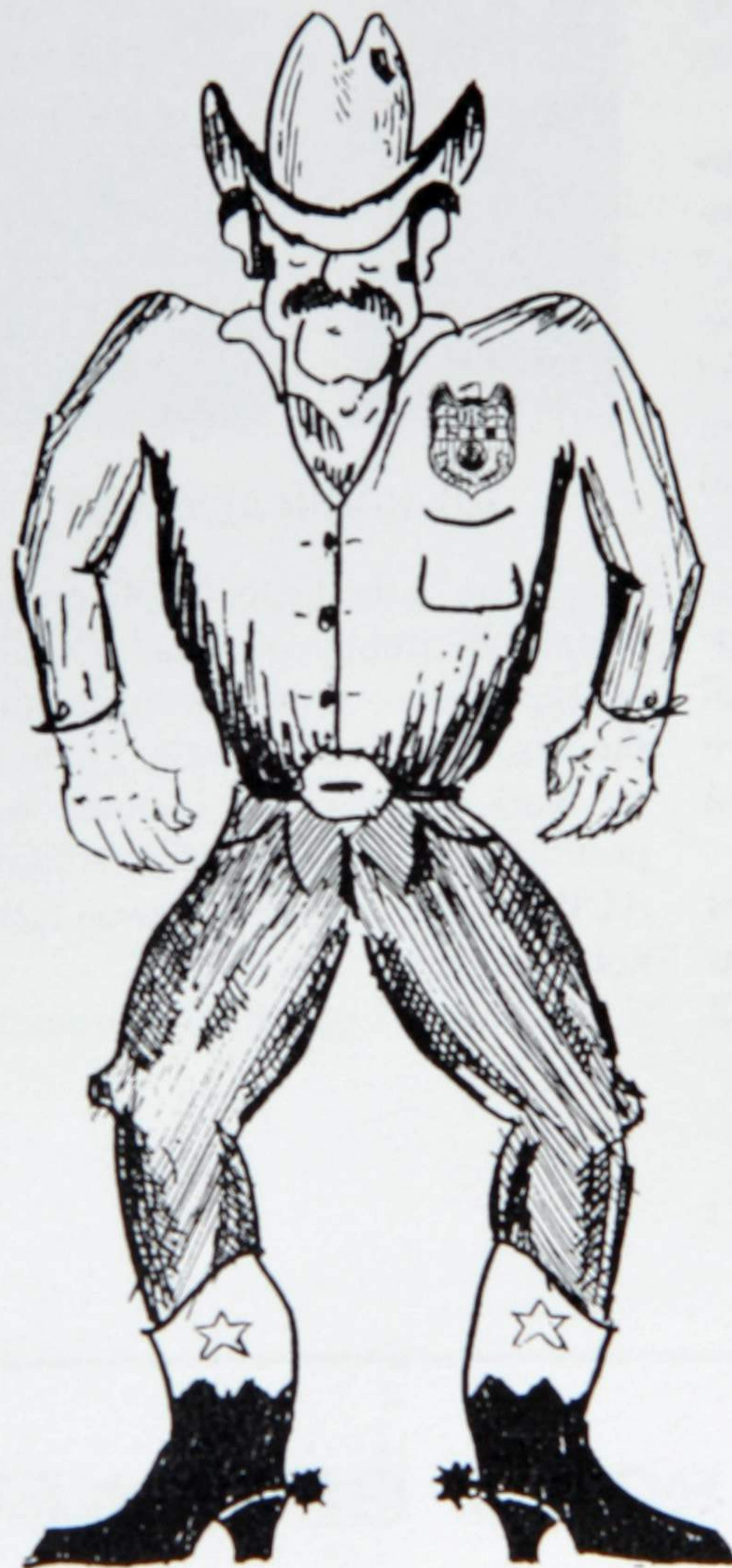
If one wears a hat, either a Stetson or Resistol is in order, felt during the winter or fall and straw for the summer and spring.

However, to wear the proper attire is not enough. The walk has to go with it. This can be acquired by watching countless hours of John Wayne movies which qualifies as in-service training.

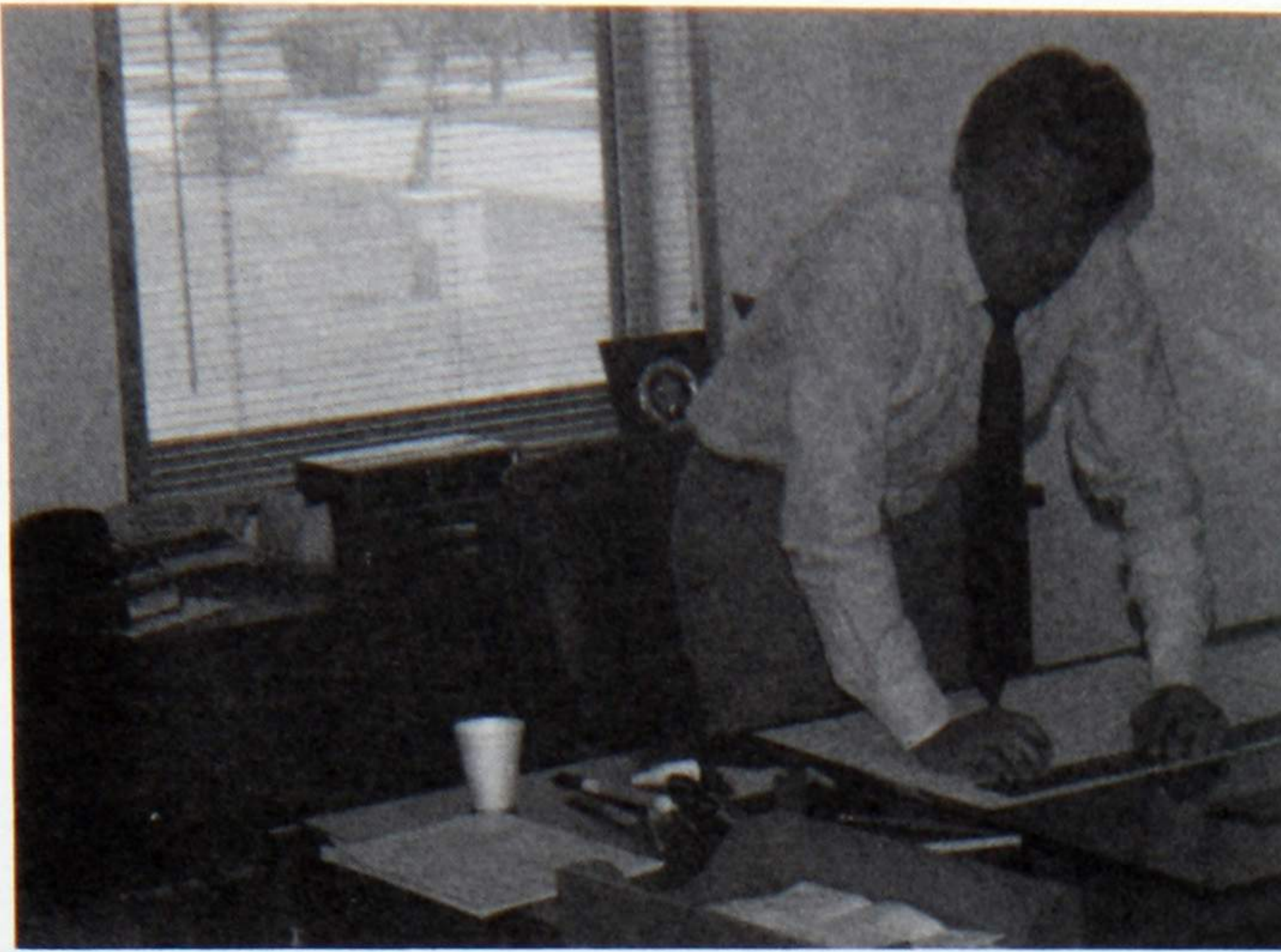
Texans have great pride in their state and are deeply entrenched in tradition. One such tradition is no state income tax. To approach such a subject will raise the hair on

any Texan's neck.

At the present time Texas is an economic slump as a result of the declining oil industry. This has created a buyers' market on houses; however, the reverse makes it difficult to sell upon transfer. This has created a definite renters' market allowing one to acquire a large home for a



NIS "TEXAS STYLE"



SA D.J. HEINTZ WORKING AT HIS DESK

nominal price.

Overall, the friendly population makes Texas an outstanding state to work in.

The NISRA is located aboard Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, the home of the Chief of Naval Air Training. As previously stated, the office is responsible for a vast area covering two states, Texas and Oklahoma.

There are sixteen agent billets and three support personnel to do the job. Contrary to popular belief we do not

cover leads on horseback. The NISRA only has one radio-equipped horse, and it is not AEV certified.

Within the geographical jurisdiction of NISRA Corpus Christi there are five established NISRU(s) which are located in Dallas, Beeville, Kingsville, Houston and San Antonio.

Dallas and Houston are two of the largest cities in the U.S. The work in these offices vary dramatically from procurement fraud cases to undercover narcotics operations with local and federal jurisdictions.

In addition to the criminal work, NISRA Corpus Christi has an extensive FCI program which offers a challenge to even the best multi-disciplinary agent.

As you can imagine, the road trips for the numerous lead cases and control cases in the outlying areas create a logistics problem. Often the agent assigned to the case has to fly to his or her destination and rent a vehicle to cover the lead. It is not unheard of for an agent on a West Texas road trip to put well over 1,500 miles on a vehicle in five days.

A Texas tour of duty is one of the best kept secrets in NIS. However, if you contemplate asking for an assignment to this office, first try a Lone Star beer, a little Texas chili, some chicken-fried steak beat flat with a broken beer bottle and learn the Texas Two Step and the Cotton-Eye Joe.



SCENES FROM CORPUS CHRISTI

Ms. Sally Taylor and Ms. Karen Thompson, above, take a break from their daily duties in the administrative spaces at NISRA Corpus Christi.

The photos at right were taken at the Corpus Christi Marina. Gangster Al Capone once owned the yacht in the top right photo.



ASSIGNMENT:

DIEGO GARCIA

By SA Daniel A. McBride

Conjure up every vision or thought you've ever had about a tropical paradise. The picture you'll produce will be of a coral atoll with sugary white beaches surrounded by gin clear and azure waters abounding with marine life, towering palms swaying in prevailing trade winds framed against a blue crystal sky, warm sunshine with occasional gentle rains, verdant tropical vegetation absent poisonous vipers or vermin, spectacular rainbows, and a life style with a stress level near zero. Hawaii? Tahiti? It could be either, but it could also be Diego Garcia, British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), the "footprint of freedom."

Why then does the name Diego Garcia strike terror in the hearts of NIS special agents? The answer: Ignorance! From those who have served on Diego you will hear only praise and positive comments. The one and only negative aspect of an assignment to Diego is that it is an unaccompanied tour, as was Vietnam and as is an afloat tour. However, the benefits to be derived from a tour on Diego will far outweigh the one disadvantage to untold members of NIS special agents if they are properly educated to the advantages.

Diego Garcia, named for its Portuguese discoverer in the early 16th century, is a 35-mile-long atoll in the rough shape of a human foot set on top of an extinct volcano. The island is smack in the middle of the Indian Ocean due south of Bombay and due east of Dar Es Salaam. It's 350 miles south of the equator and about 2400 miles southwest of Bangkok. The flight from Clark Air Base in the Philippines is about seven to eight hours. After its initial discovery, the island disappeared from maps for many years until rediscovered by the French who claimed it for their own. In 1814 the United Kingdom took possession as part of a settlement following the Napoleonic Wars. Diego was part of the British Empire until formation of the BIOT in 1965 and under the administrative control of the British Government of the Seychelles until the Seychelles was granted independence in 1976. At that time, BIOT became a self-administering territory under the East African Desk of the British Foreign Office. The Crown's representative on the island is the British Representative (Brit Rep) who is also Commanding Officer, Royal Navy Party 1002.

Until 1971, this plantation island was used for copra (the dried meat of coconuts) production. Once, coconut



ON DUTY IN DIEGO GARCIA

SA Earl Fenner and SA Jim Kenworthy stand outside the NISRA Diego Garcia office spaces.

oil from this island and other islands in the Chagos Archipelago provided fuel to light the lamps of Europe. During the 170 years of plantation use, coconut harvests on Diego Garcia remained at about four million nuts harvested per year until just prior to 1971 when military construction began on the island.

The island population is divided into three basic groups totaling about 3,500. The first is the U.S. Navy with the U.S. Facility and the communications station being the largest commands. Second is the Base Operating Services (BOS) contractor which performs all services on the island with about 1700 Philippine nationals and Mauritian native contract workers. The British Navy administers the island and provides police, immigration and customs services and

enforces rigid animal protection and ecological regulations. Their jurisdiction does not interfere with ours, except on cases involving civilians whom the British will prosecute. The Brit Rep also commands a small contingent of Royal Marines as a security party. Once a totally male domain, there are now more than 300 women on the island. Many are USN officers and enlisted, some are civilian technical representatives and some are Filipinos who are under contract to the BOS contractor.

The NIS workload on Diego keeps two agents busy full time. There is a good mix of general crimes and FCI, and there is the potential for major fraud. Since the mission of the Navy at Diego Garcia is service to the fleet, the agents are especially busy when the island is visited by a battle group. Occasionally, the agents are required to respond to requests for investigative assistance from ships staged near the mouth of the Persian Gulf at Oman.

A frequent question is: What do you do on Diego when you're not working? As one would expect at an isolated location, there are numerous recreational activities provided to improve quality of life. There is a fully equipped gym with modern weight-lifting equipment and a basketball and volleyball court. The fresh water swimming pool is open daily and offers free swimming and lifesaving lessons. There are league competitions and frequent tournaments in competitive sports such as basketball, volleyball, softball, soccer, touch football, racquetball, tennis and squash. There are eight lighted outdoor tennis courts, three lighted softball fields, six outdoor volleyball courts and a dual-purpose soccer and cricket field. A four-lane bowling alley offers organized league play and individual competitions. There are several jogging and bicycle routes. Fishing, sailing and water skiing are offered at the yacht club situated on Diego's "Blue Lagoon." Small fishing boats with outboard motors may be rented, as well as fishing tackle and a self-propelled pontoon type fishing float. Regular "blue water" fishing trips are offered for the serious angler who wants to land a marlin, sailfish, tuna, wahoo or dorado. The fishing at Diego ranks among the best in the world. Sailing lessons are available for a nominal fee at the marina, and one can qualify in a Sunfish, Catalina or Hobie Cat. Sailboards are also a popular item. Snorkeling, just for the fun of it, or to observe and collect marine life is a very popular pastime because of the clarity of the waters and the tremendous variety of marine life. Another popular activity - or nonactivity - is just plain lying on the beach. There are free movies each night to be viewed in the open air; two television channels (Armed Forces Network and CNN) on which you get frequent live professional sporting events from the U.S.; an officers' club, the Brit Club and the Ex-Pat Club, all of which have views of the sea; and church services for all denominations. There is also a college extension, library, cafeteria, ice cream parlor, and small exchange. Very good meals with decent variety are provided by the general mess for about \$100 per month. As an alternative, one may eat at the clubs, or cook in his or her quarters.



THE DIEGO GARCIA BOQ

The animal life on the island is rather limited and consists primarily of the descendants of the old domesticated animals from plantation days. The largest group is the feral donkeys who have to be maintained behind the "donkey gate" to prevent them from being a hazard to themselves and operating aircraft. Feral chickens (locally called jungle fowl) and cats also abound. Coconut crabs, which are a delicacy elsewhere in the Pacific are everywhere, but are protected with all other animal life by the strict BIOT environmental laws. A severe fine can result if one molests any of the local wildlife. A variety of tropical birds also populate the island and are protected by the British.

Each agent is housed in a modern, well-appointed, one-bedroom BOQ apartment with a fully equipped kitchen. The domestic cleaning service, laundry, dry cleaning, tailoring, haircuts and the beauty shop are all gratis on Diego. There is a small medical and dental facility, but for any major problems the patient is medevaced to Subic Bay, Philippines.

Agents are entitled to two Environmental Leave (EML) flights off the island during their one-year tour. Annual leave must be taken (not to exceed 30 days total), but one may fly free to CONUS, the Philippines, Singapore, Japan, Hawaii, Spain or Italy. While on Diego Garcia an agent is paid 25 percent tropical differential and, if he or she has dependents, gets a Separation and Maintenance Allowance of a minimum of \$4,000 depending on the number from one to three. The SMA is tax free. The agent will also get expeditious promotion to GS-12 (one year after promotion to GS-11) dependent on a grade of satisfactory and preferential assignment at the conclusion of the one year tour of duty.

Talk to any NIS Diego Garcia veteran, and I'm sure you'll find that it was a rewarding tour and one that was rich in satisfaction and experience. Try it. You'll like it.

SECURITY

FLEET CONCERNS REFLECTED IN NEW SECURITY MANAGER TRAINING

By Mr. Edward Templeman
Deputy Assistant Director
NISCOM Security Force Training Division

Security managers will receive Navy-specific training as a result of a joint effort between NISCOM's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Programs Directorate (Code 24) and NISCOM's Information and Personnel Security Policy Directorate (Code 21).

These two directorates have developed a plan of action to provide formal training on information and personnel security matters to security managers in response to fleet concerns about the lack of knowledge and awareness in these areas.

Comprehensive training programs are being developed for security managers, specialists and assistants which will include formal courses, seminars and workshops.

Near-term plans include a course of instruction which is being written by the NISCOM Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) in San Diego and Norfolk for presentation at fleet concentration areas. A pilot for the Naval Security Manager Course is planned for the fourth quarter of FY 90.

Case studies and table-top exercises will be used extensively in the course to examine typical security problems. While the Navy Information and Personnel Security Regulations, OPNAVINST 5530.1H, will be the primary reference, students will be required to have completed the Naval Education and Training Security Manager correspondence course as a prerequisite. This first course will be targeted for activity security managers, ashore and afloat.

The MTTs are being augmented by instructors hired for their experience as security managers and trainers. Ongoing MTT offerings such as the Naval Physical Security and Law Enforcement Supervisor Course, Shipboard Security Engagement Tactics, Ground Engagement Tactics, and Personal Security/Terrorism Awareness Brief will continue.

Mid-term plans include the development and delivery of functional courses, workshops and seminars in specific security areas including top secret/secret accountability and control, classification management, and security clearance management.

The long-term goal is to develop and institutionalize fleet-required training at schools in San Diego and Norfolk with NISCOM MTTs delivering the course where it is deemed most cost-efficient.

Course delivery is being coordinated by Ed Templeman, NISCOM-24; Jerry Thurber, MTT PAC; and Dave Harris, MTT LANT. The curricula being developed by the instructors uses requirements established by Rolando Gorena, NISCOM-21; George Jackson, NISRO PAC; Robert Allen, MIDLANTREGION; and Ronald Bell, NISRO EUR.

PORTABLE EXPLOSIVE DETECTORS ARE BEING DEVELOPED

Terrorists continue to use bombs to achieve their objectives. They use explosives because they are extremely efficient in terms of net effect and are difficult to detect. Small explosive devices can be hidden on a person or in a vehicle and can be brought onto Navy activities, undetected, by personnel with authorized access.

The ever-increasing threat of terrorist activity against military installations requires that measures be taken to prevent loss of lives and property and impairment of mission. A new initiative has been instituted to take action to help accomplish this goal.

The Navy is responsible for research, development, testing, evaluation, production, procurement, deployment and support for portable explosive detectors for use throughout the Department of Defense.

The Law Enforcement and Physical Security Programs Directorate, NISCOM-24, directs the research and development project. Mr. Bob Leek is the project manager. A tentative operational requirement (TOR) for portable

explosive detectors was written which gives the basic requirements for the equipment and provides justification for its procurement. The Naval Electronics Engineering Center, Charleston, S.C., is the in-service engineering agent for procurement and maintenance of these devices.

"Portable explosive detectors will not totally replace explosive detector dogs," Leek said. "However, they will

give security personnel additional capabilities for conducting searches when dogs are not available or can not be used."

Current models are relatively inexpensive and require little training to operate. "As the industry improves explosive detector technology, we can expect to see even less expensive equipment with greater capabilities," Leek said.

"OSCAR"

RICHARD ANDERSON NARRATES CI FILMS

The Naval Investigative Service Command (NISCOM) has developed two new counterintelligence (CI) awareness films on the Walker spy ring. They are titled, "The Walker Spy Ring--Lessons Learned" and "A Study in Betrayal--An Interview with Michael Lance Walker."

The film "The Walker Spy Ring--Lessons Learned" was produced by the Naval Imaging Command and distributed to selected NISRA's.

The 30-minute film is unclassified and intended for presentation to the widest possible audience. Actor Richard Anderson, best known for his role as Oscar Goldman in the "Six Million Dollar Man" television series, narrates the film.

The film is very different from previous NISCOM counterintelligence films because it includes portions of an extensive interview with Michael Walker and contains comments from former USN servicemen who served with members of the Walker ring.

Presented in a documentary type format, the film briefly recounts the Walker investigation, provides a frank



ACTOR RICHARD ANDERSON

account of the damage caused by the spy ring, and concludes with the security lessons learned.

The theme of "crime and punishment" is stressed, but the primary objective of the film is to increase security awareness and emphasize that the security of the Navy rests largely on the faithfulness and vigilance of its personnel.

The Director of Naval Intelligence

is distributing several hundred copies of this film to major fleet and shore commands where it will be used for general military training, security briefings and even for presentation to dependents.

Michael Walker was interviewed at length at the U.S. Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., as part of the "Lessons Learned" film. This interview revealed a number of significant insights into Michael's motivations, his reflections on life in prison, and how his involvement in espionage so adversely affected his life.

Michael's interview was deemed important enough by NIS to warrant development of a film based solely on the interview in prison. The interview was condensed into an 18-minute film. Some of the footage of Michael is intense and aimed directly at junior military personnel.

Unlike the "Lessons Learned" film, "A Study in Betrayal--An Interview with Michael Lance Walker" is intended for NISCOM use as an adjunct to CI briefings. The unclassified film was recently distributed to selected NISRA's.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

NEW NISCOM BRIEF TO BE SENT OUT SOON

The fourth edition of the Naval Investigative Service Command brief is now in production and will be sent to the field soon.

The new edition of the NISCOM command brief is in 35mm color slide format. It consists of approximately 65 slides and a paper copy of the slides to use as a guide.

The same dissemination plan that was used for the first three editions of the NISCOM command brief will be used for the new edition. One first-generation copy will be sent to the Regional Headquarters, where it should be forwarded to the local Navy photo facility for duplication and further dissemination to the NISRAs.

First-generation slides are photographed directly from the computer-generated image or a large overlay with the image and text, and may be used to produce high quality second-generation slides.

Second-generation slides should be used for briefings. First-generation slides should be retained at the regional headquarters as a master copy. If more copies are needed, they should be made from the first-generation set.

NISCOM NEWSCLIPS

The first copy of the NISCOM Newsclips was sent to the Regions in November 1987. Since then, 28 editions of the NISCOM Newsclips have been sent to the Regions for duplication and dissemination to the NISRAs.

Because of the number of high-profile investigations, the number of pages has often exceeded 75, making it hard for the NISCOM Newsclips to be duplicated locally. Therefore, plans

are underway to have the NISCOM Newsclips duplicated through the Navy Publishing and Printing Service and sent to the NISRAs directly.

Response from the field in submitting articles has been good. When forwarding copies, please ensure that the quality is good so they can be reproduced. They should be on standard 8 1/2" by 11" paper (not legal size), with the name of the publication and date of publication clearly marked.

Newsclips pertaining to NIS should be forwarded to the NISCOM, Public Affairs Office (Code 00I), Building 111, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20388-5000.

PA LIAISON OFFICERS

Lists of NIS special agents designated as Public Affairs Liaison Officers (see GEN 02-0346 of 1 Sept. 1987) are due no later than 30 September 1990. The PALO lists should

be submitted from the Regions to Code 00I.

Lists should include the names of the PALO at each NISRO/NISRA, their work and home telephone numbers, and the name and telephone number of the local Navy or Marine Corps public affairs officer (see para. 25 of GEN 02-0346 of 1 Sept. 1987).

PALOs work serve as the points of contact for local military PAOs. It is important for NISRAs to establish a working relationship with local military PAOs before situations which may involve the media occur.

Two articles stressing the importance of the PALO/military PAO relationship have been written by 00I and published in the Navy Public Affairs newsletter, Communicator, which is sent to Navy PAOs.

There are more than 200 PAOs in the Navy. The Chief of Information for the Department of the Navy is Rear Adm. Brent Baker, USN.

NISCOM PUBLIC AFFAIRS POLICY

* Information about local issues involving NISCOM field elements must be approved by the local military public affairs officer prior to release.

* Requests for information involving NISCOM-related issues which may attract national attention or which come from members of the national media, such as the major television networks, must be referred to the NISCOM public affairs officer and forwarded to CHINFO for approval.

The following guidelines are taken from JAGNOTE 5800 and are part of the Naval Investigative Service Command's public affairs guidance. They are basically the same as those used by the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Treasury Department, as well as many other federal, state and local law enforcement authorities.

Here is the type of information which may be released:

1. The accused's name, grade, age, unit, regularly assigned duties, duty station and sex.
2. The substance of the offense(s) of which the individual is accused or suspected.
3. The identity of the victim of any alleged or suspected offense, except the victim of a sexual offense.
4. The identity of the apprehending and investigative agency, and the identity of the accused's counsel, if any.
5. The factual circumstances immediately surrounding the apprehension of the accused, including the time and place of apprehension, resistance, pursuit and the use of weapons.
6. The type and place of custody, if any.

Here is the type of information which may not be released:

7. Subjective opinions, observations or comments concerning the accused's character, demeanor at any time (except as authorized above in subsection 5).
8. Prior criminal record (including other apprehensions, charges or trials), or the character or reputation of the accused.
9. The existence of a confession, admission, statement or alibi given by the accused, or the refusal or failure of the accused to make any statement.
10. The performance of any examination or test, such as polygraph examinations, chemical tests, ballistics tests, etc., or the refusal or failure of the accused to submit to an examination or test.
11. The identity, testimony or credibility of possible witnesses (with the exception of authorized releasable information outlined in subsection 3).
12. The possibility of a plea of guilty to any offense charged or to a lesser offense and any negotiations or any offer to negotiate a plea.
13. References to confidential sources or investigative techniques or procedures.
14. Any other matter when there is a reasonable likelihood that dissemination of such matter will affect the deliberations of an investigative body or the findings or sentence of a court-martial or trial, or otherwise prejudice the due administration of military or civilian justice either before, during or after trial.

NISCOM BULLETIN BOARD



AFI AWARDS BANQUET

From left to right are Special Agent Clifford Simmen; AFI President John L. Horn; Special Agent Robert Powers, Director of Criminal Investigations; and Special Agent Steven Fulmer.

THREE SPECIAL AGENTS HONORED

Three NIS Special Agents were honored recently for their outstanding work on cases which attracted national attention.

Special Agent Clifford R. Simmen and Special Agent Steven C. Fulmer were honored by two nationally recognized organizations for their work in procurement fraud investigation "Ill Wind", while Special Agent Robert W. Hiott was cited for his role in the arrest and conviction on espionage charges of two sailors in Japan.

On May 4, 1990, the Federal Bar Association presented distinguished awards to Special Agents Simmen and Fulmer and Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agents Larry R. Kuhl and Richard B. Wade for their work on "Ill Wind".

The awards were presented at the Federal Bar Association's Second Annual Salute to Law Enforcement Officers held at the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill.

In December, NIS Special Agents Simmen and Fulmer, and FBI Special Agents Kuhl and Wade were honored as the 23rd Annual Awards Dinner of the Association of Federal Investigators (AFI).

The four were named as the AFI's 1989 Criminal Investigators of the Year for their contributions to the success of the "Ill Wind" investigation, which has come to be known as the largest procurement fraud case in the history of government contracting. As of April, the "Ill Wind" investigation had resulted in the conviction of 32 individuals and four corporations, and the recovery of \$26.5 million in fines, restitutions and recoveries.

In a ceremony held at the Pentagon in April, Special Agent Hiott was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation by Mr. Craig Alderman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

Special Agent Hiott recognized for his work was the case agent on a counterintelligence investigation which led to the arrest of two sailors off the U.S.S. Midway. The two were subsequently convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. One was sentenced 35 years in prison while the other was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

SAILOR OF THE YEAR

Intelligence Specialist First Class Jacob Andrew Whiting, Jr., a native of Havre De Grace, Maryland, has been selected as the 1989 Sailor of the Year for the Naval Investigative Service Command (NISCOM).

Rear Admiral William L. Schachte, Jr., Commander of NISCOM, presented Petty Officer Whiting with the Navy Achievement Medal during a ceremony at NISCOM Headquarters in the Washington Navy Yard in Washington, D.C.. Petty Officer Whiting was honored for his superior performance as an intelligence analyst from January 1, 1989 through December 30, 1989.

Petty Officer Whiting entered the Navy in October 1973 and completed recruit training at the Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida. He has served aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. America (CV-66); the amphibious assault ship U.S.S. Duluth (LPD-6); at the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) in Washington, D.C.; Headquarters of the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; and Patrol Squadron Unit 2 (VPU-2) at Barber's Point, Hawaii. He began his assignment at NISCOM in September 1988.

Petty Officer Whiting's decorations include the Navy Aviation Warfare insignia, two Navy Achievement Medals, three Good Conduct Medals, the Navy Unit Commendation, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Sea Service Ribbon, the National Defense Medal and the Pistol Marksman Ribbon. He was recently selected board eligible for promotion to chief petty officer.



ISI JACOB ANDREW WHITING, JR.

Petty Officer Whiting is married to the former Winnie J. Parker of Aberdeen, Maryland. They have three children; Jamal, Yacub and Jill.



FCI AWARD

Mr. Craig Alderman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, congratulates Special Agent Robert Hiott while presenting him with a certificate of appreciation for his work on a foreign counterintelligence (FCI) investigation.

INFORMATION AND PERSONNEL SECURITY POLICY DIRECTORATE

Special achievements by personnel in the Information and Personnel Security Policy Directorate (NISCOM 21) have been noted by letters of appreciation.

Mr. Raymond P. Schmidt

The Director Security Plans and Programs, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, expressed appreciation to Mr. Raymond P. Schmidt (Security Classification Management), for his "persistent efforts and innovative suggestions to improve the accuracy of the classification decision statistics reported in the Information Security Program Data Report."

Mr. Schmidt's efforts improved the sampling technique used in developing the Department of the Navy input to the Information Security Oversight Office annual report and made significant changes in the accuracy of the report and resulted in a better understanding of security classification principles by Navy original classification authorities. It also had a beneficial side effect of reducing the number of such authorities, an objective of the Director, ISOO.

Mr. Schmidt also received a letter of appreciation from the Chief of Security Police, USAF for his presentation and participation in the Annual Air Force Security Managers Workshop. His presentations on Navy security program developments (particularly the ISOO data report input) were well received and added to the success of the workshop.

Mr. Phillip Bennett

The General Counsel of the Navy, Mr. Lawrence Lamade forwarded a letter of appreciation to Mr. Phillip Bennett (Industrial Security Policy) for his presentation at the Navy Office of General Counsel seminar in May. Mr. Bennett's talk on Foreign takeover of U.S. Defense contractors was "very informative and useful".

SA Richard Sullivan and Mr. John Beaver

The Director, Counterintelligence and Investigative Programs, ODUSD(SP), forwarded letters conveying his personal thanks to SA Richard Sullivan and Mr. John Beaver (Damage Assessment) for their participation in the Defense Intelligence College's Multidiscipline Counterintelligence Analysts' Course (MDCIAC).

SA Sullivan's "opening remarks and description of background factors relating to the Walker espionage case provided an excellent introduction to discussion of CI damage assessment procedures and his remarks were an important part of the MDCIAC instructional program."

Mr. Beaver's lecture on Counterintelligence Damage Assessment was a "well prepared and professionally en-

riching lecture and remarks were an important part of the MDCIAC instructional program." Both represented the Naval Investigative Service "exceedingly well."

The commanding Officer, Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center forwarded a letter of appreciation to SA Richard Sullivan for his contribution to the eighth session of the Naval Intelligence Mid-Career Course.

SA Sullivan's "in depth presentation provided the attendees with valuable insights that they as naval intelligence professionals, will need to have if they are to be adequately prepared for the challenges of the future."

CHERRY POINT

Special Agents Larry Parsons, Tim Bruton and Ron Struble of NIS Cherry Point were highly praised in a letter from the Resident Agent in Charge, Office of Enforcement, U.S. Customs Service, Wilmington, North Carolina. The three agents were cited for their participation in the apprehension of a New Bern, North Carolina man who posed a threat against the life of an undercover police officer. The agents were praised for their professional conduct and valuable assistance which furthered the investigation and resulted in the arrest.

The support given by NIS Cherry Point was cited as the finest example of achievement brought about by a cooperative spirit among fellow enforcement officers.

YOKOSUKA AND SEATTLE

The good work of special agents from NISCOM offices in Yokosuka and Seattle led to the resolution of a \$500,000 jewelry burglary at the Navy Exchange and the recovery of the stolen property in Oregon with four subjects firmly implicated.

GUAM

Special agents from NISRA Guam are to be commended for their quick resolution of a particularly violent abduction, rape and physical assault on the dependent wife of a Navy Lieutenant. The identification and arrest of a civilian suspect by Guam Special Agents is noteworthy.

LOS ANGELES

In Los Angeles, NIS Special Agents, investigating repeated reports of auto theft at a Navy parking lot, observed civilian suspects, interrupted a theft in progress and arrested multiple civilian male members of a Los Angeles area youth gang who were armed and later found to be responsible for a large number of thefts in the metropolitan area.

BOSTON MAYOR, POLICE COMMISSIONER VISIT SAN DIEGO



In the photo above, Boston Mayor Ray Flynn (far right) and Police Commissioner "Mickey" Roache are shown below deck on the USS Ranger (CV-61) with LT Carl Rusnok. In the background are Special Agents Michael J. Devine and Wayne Greenhalg.

In the picture at left, Mayor Flynn (far left) sits down to lunch aboard the USS Acadia (AD-42) with Capt. Larry King, Commanding Officer; Harry J. Stovall, Special Agent-in-Charge, NISRA NAVSTA San Diego; Michael J. Devine, Special Agent, NISRA NAVSTA San Diego; and Jay Burne, Mayor's Staff Assistant.

SAN DIEGO

Naval Investigative Service Resident Agencies at Naval Station San Diego and North Island played host to Boston Mayor Ray Flynn, and Police Commissioner "Mickey" Roache on 27 February 1990.

Mayor Flynn and Police Commissioner Roache were in San Diego for an International Association of Chiefs of Police Meeting where Commissioner Roache was the keynote speaker.

The two distinguished visitors requested a tour some of the naval facilities in San Diego and the Naval Investigative Service was tasked to accommodate their request. On short notice NISRA Naval Station along with NISRA

North Island proved worthy of the task as they arranged a tour package which included a visit to the aircraft carrier USS RANGER (CV-61), lunch aboard the destroyer tender USS ACADIA (AD-42), and a windshield tour of the various naval vessels ported at Naval Station San Diego, Calif.

The Mayor and Commissioner were very appreciative of the quick response by NIS to their request. They described their tour as a "very positive and helpful learning experience."

Mayor Flynn further complimented NIS stating that the "professional" members of NIS "deserve a great deal of credit for the fine example you set and for the service you perform for our country."

LITTLE CREEK

Two sailors stationed aboard a ship at the U.S. Naval Amphibious Base at Little Creek, Va., received lengthy sentences April 25 after pleading guilty to conspiring to sell classified information to the Soviets.

Charles Edward Schoof, 21, and John Joseph Haeger, 20, both OS3s (Operations Specialists) assigned to the U.S.S. Fairfax County (LST 1193) were arrested on 1 December 1989 by Naval Investigative Service special agents.

In proceedings held at the Navy Legal Services Office in Norfolk, Haeger pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit espionage on 23 April and on 24 April was sentenced to 19 years in prison, reduction in rate to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a dishonorable discharge.

On 24 April, Schoof pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit espionage and was sentenced to 25 years in prison, reduction in rate to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and a dishonorable discharge.

The investigation was initiated on 1 December 1989 after member of the U.S.S. Fairfax County's crew reported what he believed to be suspicious activity to the ship's commanding officer.

Upon hearing the crewman's suspicions the commanding officer initiated an inventory of classified material aboard the U.S.S. Fairfax County. The inventory, which began at approximately 0800, revealed that classified microfiche containing secret and NATO secret material were missing. NIS special agents were notified about 1100.

NIS special agents arrested Schoof onboard the U.S.S. Fairfax County about 1800 and found him in possession of 12 pieces of microfiche which contained six separate publications.

At about 1900 NIS special agents arrested Haeger onboard the U.S.S. Fairfax County. The following day both were confined to the Naval Brig Norfolk.

No classified material was passed to the Soviets. The investigation was conducted out of the NIS Resident Agency at Little Creek, Va.

Congratulations to Special Agent Greg Scovel, Special Agent Mike Dorsey and to all other participating agents.

PHILADELPHIA

NISRA Philadelphia special agents apprehended two escapees from Naval Brig Philadelphia within six hours of notification of the escape.

The two USN personnel had been incarcerated for separate and unrelated narcotics offenses. They walked

away from a working party in the brig, tied sheets together and went over the wall. NISCOM was notified after a sweep of the brig and a base wide search failed to locate the individuals.

One of the individuals had been known to carry and brandish a firearm previous to his apprehension by NISCOM on the narcotics charges. The safety of a cooperating witness in the previous investigations of both individuals was of paramount concern.

NISRA Philadelphia responded with an all hands team effort, conducting screening interviews, service record reviews, brig record reviews, follow-up interviews and coordination with local and state police. The individuals had a six to seven hour head start.

Six hours after commencement of the NISCOM investigation a team of agents conducting interviews in the civilian community located a former USN member who acknowledged knowing the escapees but denied any knowledge of their whereabouts.

The agents became suspicious of his responses and after luring him outside the house he confirmed agent suspicions that the pair were on the third floor of the residence, had a weapon, and that a young child was also in the room.

Philadelphia police personnel aiding the apprehension team designated the situation a barricaded captor situation and requested special response team assistance. The situation was resolved without incident and the escapees were apprehended by NIS special agents with Philadelphia police support.

CAMP LEJEUNE

On August 18, 1989, the body of a 35-year-old woman was discovered on a road in a deserted wooded area near a Camp Lejeune trailer park. The woman had been badly beaten and nearly decapitated.

An intensive investigation was initiated by NISRA Camp Lejeune involving 20 NIS special agents assisted by the Camp Lejeune Criminal Investigation Division personnel, the Onslow County Sheriff's Department and the Jacksonville Police.

Eight days later, after some 500 interviews and a lot of plain, old-fashioned police work, a suspect was arrested.

The suspect, a 26-year-old Marine lance corporal, subsequently confessed to the slaying. On January 9, 1990, a general court martial sentenced him to death for the slaying.

Congratulations to Special Agent John Michaud, SAC NISRA Camp Lejeune, Special Agent Steve Smith, Special Agent Tony Titra and all other participating special agents.

CENTRAL ADJUDICATION FACILITY

Mr. Richard Allen, United States Liaison Officer to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT), a NATO activity, recently visited the U.S. Navy Central Adjudication Facility (CAF) at the Washington Navy Yard.

He presented Norma Triplett with a plaque bearing the SACLANT seal and words of appreciation for assistance provided his command. Mr. Allen commented on the professionalism exhibited at the CAF during his visit.



COL. COOMES RECEIVES AWARD

Maj. Gen. J.A. Studds, USMC, presents the Legion of Merit to retiring NISCOM Deputy Commander Col. Wayne A. Coomes, USMC, during a parade held in his honor at the Marine Barracks at 8th and "I" Street.





SPECIAL AGENT DANIEL D. SIMAS AND HIS WIFE JUDY HAND OUT BALLOONS.

NISRA LEMOORE PLAYS BIG ROLE IN ANNUAL ANTI-CRIME RALLY

**By SA Daniel D. Simas
Special Agent-in-Charge
NISRA Lemoore**

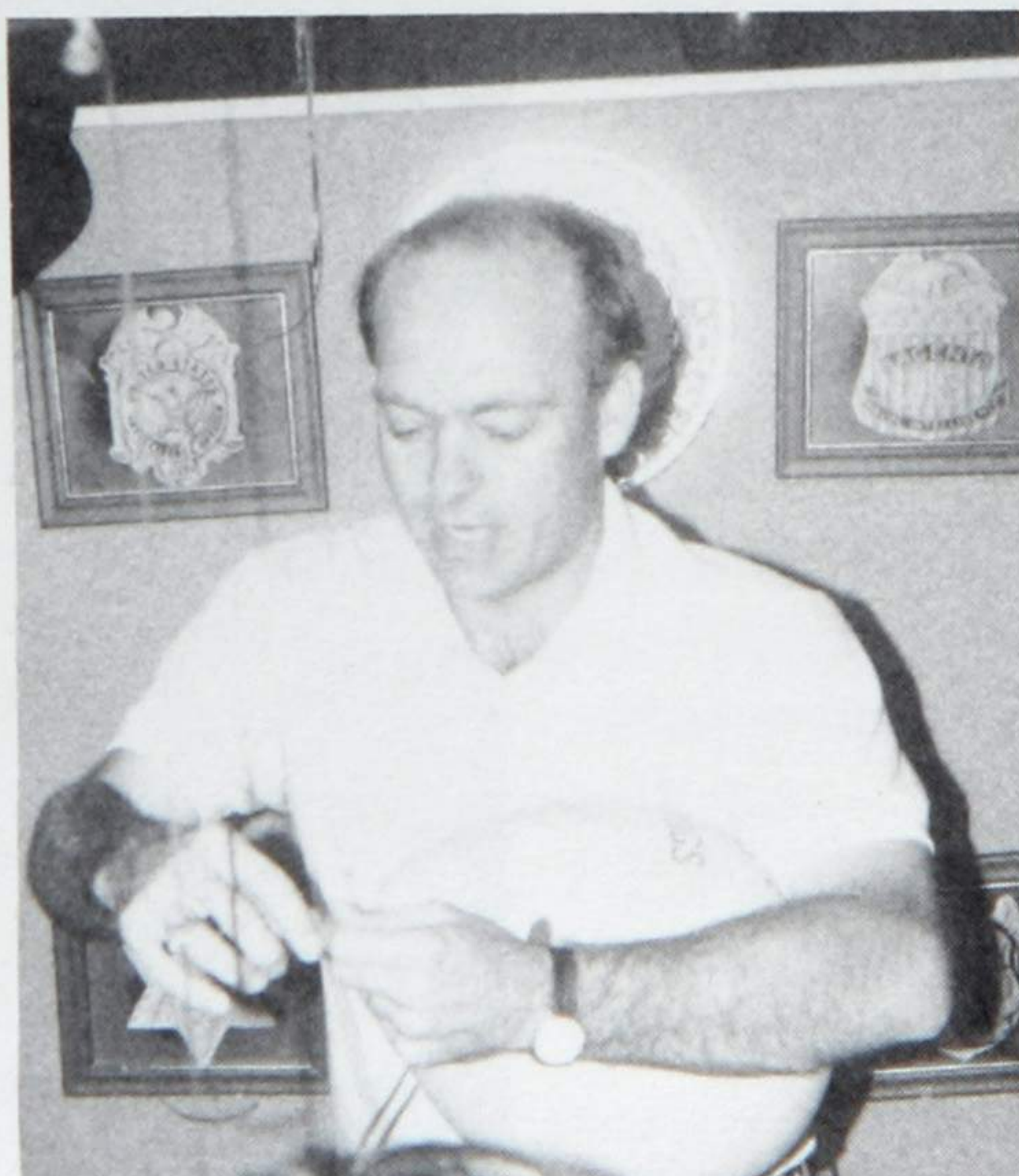
For the second year in a row, NISRA Lemoore played a very active part in the yearly anti-drug/crime rally held in conjunction with a Nationwide campaign.

Since the rally is aimed at school aged children, Special Agent Robert A. Crosson, our designated member of the crime prevention county steering committee, noted the absence of balloons at last year's rally. This year, he suggested we obtain a supply of various color balloons to give to children attending the event.

Special Agent Crosson contacted a local balloon wholesaler and had "Naval Investigative Service-Hugs Not Drugs" imprinted on 2,000 balloons.

The rally was held on Sunday 22 October 1989. NISRA Lemoore hastily assembled a display board, since the commercially made display board was not available, and manned the display from 0900 to 1630.

The rally began officially at 1200 and as soon as the ribbon cutting ceremony was completed children of all ages, shapes and sizes converged at the NIS display asking for balloons.



SA ROBERT A. CROSSON

Special Agent Crosson, myself, my wife, Special Agent Joseph Dela Cruz and his wife Doris, were kept busy inflating, tying and giving the balloons to the children just as fast as humanly possible.

As we paused to catch our breath we suddenly noticed that the entire Hanford Civic Auditorium, where the event was held, was filled with children holding onto balloons with the NIS message. Not only did children have the balloons, but every agency represented at the rally had one or more NIS balloons at their respective displays. More than one attendee told us that we were the most popular group present.

In addition to the balloons, NISRA Lemoore also sponsored the Ashley Puppets, always a favorite with the children and their parents.

The frequent participation by special agents at NISRA Lemoore in community activities benefiting law enforcement and other causes is commendable. NISRA Lemoore's efforts not only serve the public, but enhance the Naval Investigative Service's professional image as well.

THE NIS FAMILY

WHERE THIS STUDENT GOES DISASTER SEEMS TO FOLLOW

The following is a look at the "NISCOM Family" through the eyes of a real family member, Sharon Strauss.

Sharon is the daughter of Special Agent Gerry Strauss, who is the Assistant Regional Director (Fraud) for the NIS Southeast Region. The Strauss family lives in Charleston, S.C., where Sharon is a senior student at Wando High School. She is an honor student and a feature writer on the school newspaper.

The following article was written by Sharon and appeared in the October 1989 edition of the school newspaper, the Tribal Tribune. It is a humorous look at life in the "NISCOM Family" and so impressed NISCOM Deputy Regional Director J.C. Linder, that he submitted it to the Bulletin.

"Those agents who have had overseas assignments or transferred to the location's mentioned in Sharon's article can identify with similar experiences with their families," according Special Agent Linder.

By Sharon Strauss

I am writing this by candlelight. It's a familiar situation for me. I've done an awful lot of assignments by candlelight over the years. (Makes for a great excuse: "No ma'am, I don't have my homework because, well, gosh darn it, it caught on fire last night.")

Call me a bad omen, call me what you like -- it's uncanny the way I always find myself in the middle of some sort of major natural disaster. It must be one of those pre-destination things. I was born to parents who are from Wisconsin. ("The Ice and Snow Capital")

I'm used to it now. I wasn't at all surprised when Hugo hit Charleston. "Oh, of course," my friends and relatives said, "Sharon's there."

It all probably started as soon as I was born (in California). I'm convinced I had to be born in the middle of an earthquake (although my parents deny it.)

When I was six, my family moved to a little nondescript corner of northwest Oregon. Oregon -- nothing of

portantly, how would all this affect the salmon?

So I never thought twice when Mt. St. Helen blew up practically in my back yard! Yes, there I was, living on the border of Washington, enjoying an innocent childhood, nestled between snowy mountains and big green fir trees when, all of a sudden, this volcano erupted all over the back porch.

I remember emptying jars of applesauce and those little vials of cake decoration candies so I could fill them up with layers of ash that coated our yard.

Unlike the Ice Storm Ordeal, the volcano did not close the entire city of Portland (well, really Beaverton). It just caused minor changes in our lives like having to wear surgeons' masks

***'I wasn't at all surprised when
(hurricane) Hugo hit Charleston.'***

any great importance ever happens in Oregon. The most exciting time of the year is the annual "Salmon Spawning Festival". That is, nothing ever exciting happened there until the very week I moved there, and promptly the West Coast was pummeled by an ice storm that shut the city down for four days. This was a Big Historical Happeninng for Oregonians everywhere, being that previously, Oregon never had a winter day below 50 degrees, and more im-

on the way to school so as not to breathe in all that nasty ash.

As if a major volcanic eruption wasn't enough, I had just survived a series of mini-Hugos (called "typhoons" if you happened to be living on a small island off of Japan, which was where I happened to be at the time.)

I remember lying awake during those nights in Okinawa, in our little made-for-typhoons cinderblock house, listening to the winds howl through the

backyard banana trees. I'd watch my mother, her shape outlined by flickering candlelight, mopping around windows and doors all night.

I would finally fall asleep, and wake up to find the bathtub filled to the rim: our only source of water for the next 48 hours, until the tap water was safe again.

So those days were a heck of a lot of fun.

But by then -- typhoon experts as we were -- we moved on to bigger and better places. Yes -- San Francisco! ("The Earthquake Capital")

There I was again -- a happy child, sitting behind my little desk at school, busily coloring in maps titled -- "San Francisco: circa 1906", when...IT HIT! **The earthquake.**

Windows rattled and buildings shook, but we were mature sixth graders. We were cool. We dove screaming under our little desks, just like we learned in Earthquake Drill!

Yes, there I lay, my face flattened against that scratchy, smelly, ugly orange carpet used in elementary schools, wondering just what I had done to deserve this.

Well, eight months and several more earthquakes later, it was time to

move on again, this time to Washington, D.C. I had never been so relieved. "What could possibly happen to me there," I thought. So I was very happy. But first, I had to survive the trip.

'We dove screaming under our little desks, just like we learned in earthquake drill!'

That summer we moved, deciding to "Get To Know" our country by, yes, driving all 3,000 miles in an un-airconditioned Toyota, cleverly planning it so we would be in the middle of a record-breaking heat wave the whole way.

I can still remember a time/temperature display in Nebraska: 114 degrees at noon.

To top it all off, we were entertained in Utah by a Real Western Duststorm,

complete with rolling tumbleweeds.

We finally did make it to D. C. At first, things were good -- no major disasters yet. I was smug, thinking Mother Nature's curse on me had finally been broken.

But the next winter, three blizzards, back-to-back-to-back, piled four feet of snow in the city. Washington, D.C. -- the capital of all capitals -- shut down completely for eight days!

Even my Wisconsinite parents had never seen anything quite like that.

And now here I am in Charleston, under the eye of a storm so big, even George Bush took time off from fishing to look at a weather map.

What could possibly happen to me next? I can see it now. Generations later, people will tell their grandchildren, "one minute, everything was hunky-dory. Birdies singing, flowers growing, doctors discovered that greasy, fatty, tasty food was actually **good** for you. And then **she** came walking by, supposedly minding her own business and everything just...just **exploded** into a hideous ball of fire--**BANG!**"

Childrens' eyes will light up. I'll be a legend! My picture will appear in history books. And the captions underneath will read "**BANG!**"



NISCOM INSPECTION

Lt.Cmdr. H.B. Lampkin III, and Lt. Carolyn Johnson inspect NISCOM staff enlisted personnel. The inspection was held onboard the USS Barry at the Washington Navy Yard.



LIAISON

POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE FIGHTS CRIME AND MAIL FRAUD

Periodically, other federal law enforcement agencies will be featured. The purpose of these articles will be to promote joint investigative efforts by informing NISCOM personnel of the services these agencies offer.

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is an organization composed of over 4,500 men and women. As a major federal law enforcement agency, its history dates back to the earliest days of our country. The Inspection Service is mandated with the responsibility of performing internal audits and criminal investigations within the U.S. Postal Service.

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service has investigative jurisdiction over approximately 85 U.S. Criminal Statutes. Inspectors are authorized to investigate postal offenses and civil matters relating to the Postal Service, as well as administer oaths, carry firearms, serve warrants and subpoenas, and make arrests.

Criminal investigative programs within the Inspection Service can be divided into three major areas: internal crimes, external crimes and mail fraud/prohibited mailings.

During FY 1987, Postal Inspectors apprehended 3,223 U.S. Postal Service employees from a total complement of approximately 792,000 employees for violations of internal crimes statutes.

In February 1980, the Department of Defense and the U.S. Postal Service reached an agreement in recognition of the need for providing coordinated and efficient postal services for the Armed Forces in time of peace, war or national emergency and during maneuvers.

As a result of this agreement, in FY 1987 the U.S. Postal Service paid \$2.7 million on overseas outgoing military mail claims (insured and registered mail) and \$1.6 million on overseas incoming military mail claims (insured and registered mail). The aforementioned amounts are excessive, and a significant percentage of the amounts are due to thefts.

In FY 1987, the Postal Service paid \$22 million in indemnity claims for domestic registered, insured, COD and Express mail. This amount represents an expense of

approximately .09 cents per capita, based on a U.S. resident population of 242.2 million. However, the overseas military expense is very excessive at \$2.86 per capita based on an overseas military population of 1.5 million.

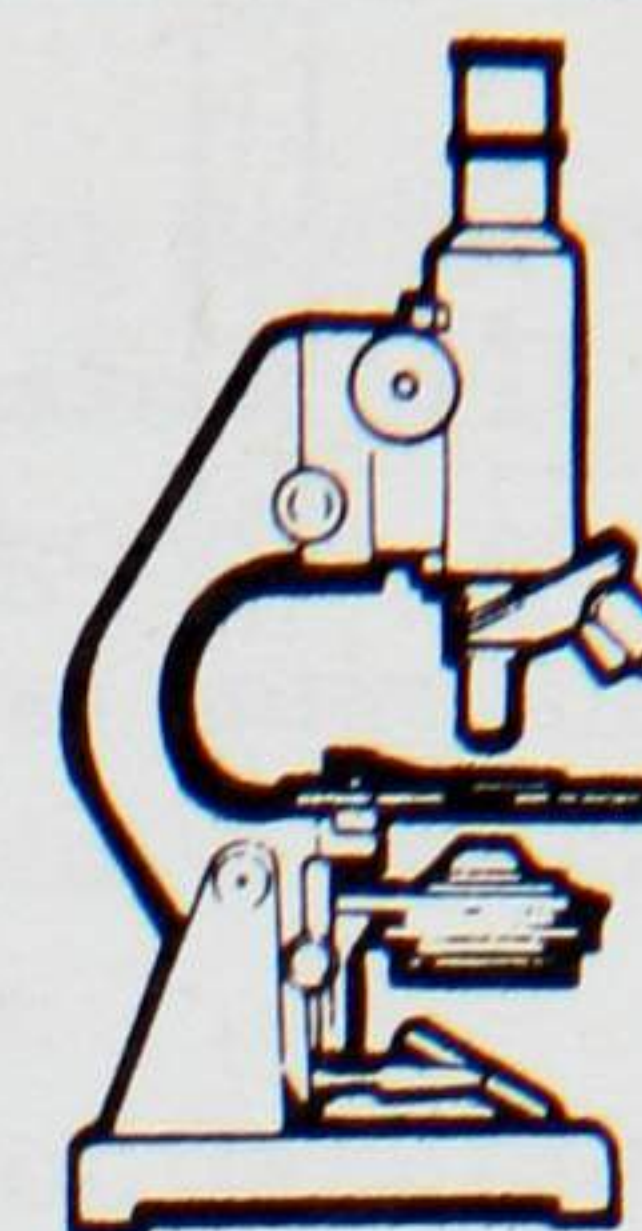
Awareness of investigative techniques and the knowledge that Postal Inspectors are available to render assistance may help NIS special agents reverse this alarming trend. NIS special agents requiring assistance on internal crimes-related matters should contact the Manager, Internal Crimes Branch, Postal Inspection Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza West, SW, Washington, DC 20260-2168, or one of our Regional offices for the following APOs/FPOs (Army, Air Force Post Offices/Fleet Post Offices):

New York NY APOs/FPOs
Regional Chief Postal Inspector
Northeast Region
Gateway 2 Building, 8th Floor South
Newark, NJ 07175-0001
(210) 621-5500

San Francisco, CA, or Seattle, WA APOs/FPOs
Regional Chief Postal Inspector
Western Region
850 Cherry Avenue, 5th Floor
San Bruno, CA 94098-0100
(415) 742-4411

Miami, FL APOs/FPOs
Regional Chief Postal Inspector
Southern Regional
1407 Union Avenue, 10th Floor
Memphis, TN 38161-0001
(901) 722-7700

TECHNICAL SERVICES



SIGNATURE IS NOT ONLY CLUE IN HANDWRITING EXAMINATION

By Mr. Marc Jaskolka
Document Examiner
NIS Regional Forensic Laboratory
Norfolk

By far, most of the examination requests received by Document Examiners involve questioned or disputed handwriting. In the Norfolk RFL, most handwriting examinations and comparisons are performed on bad checks and bank drafts drawn on personal accounts.

A large number of requests are made for the express purpose of identifying the writer of a signature appearing on a check.

Little attention is given to peripheral writings such as the written date, payee and amount entries, as being identifiable to a particular writer in a handwriting examination. But this may prove to be a valuable asset in a bad check case when a signature identification is not possible.

While the identification of the writer of a date or an amount entry on a stolen check may seem secondary compared to the identification of the writer of a forged authorizing (maker's) signature, there are many conditions that may render a disputed or questioned signature as not identifiable. This may be seen in cases that involve signatures that were produced in a freehand simulation (the copying) of a genuine signature of another by studying a model, intentionally disguised writing and artificially produced signature representations (signatures produced by tape transfer, rubber stamp impressions, indented writing, etc.).

The producer of a simulated or

intentionally disguised signature on a stolen or bad check may pay less attention to the writing act when recording entries such as the date, amount or endorser's address, for example, than when constructing the questioned signature.

The inattentiveness of the author when writing seemingly unassociated entries, may result in the natural writing condition that is necessary for a handwriting identification.

Standards for comparison (exemplars) that reflect the questioned documents by including all the written entries (handwritten or handprinted) may be the key to the identification of a writer, when the signature may not

have any identification potential.

The identification of writing associated with disputed signatures is not limited to bad checks and bank drafts. Handwritten Social Security numbers, addresses, etc. may also be found on some questioned documents and may be identified as having been written by the suspect author, when signature writer identification is not possible.

The important thing to remember is that in cases involving questioned writing, it is important for the investigator to consider all details of the questioned documents and to collect full sets of standards (exemplars) that reflect the questioned documents in every detail.

GIVEN ASSUMES THE ASCLD PRESIDENCY

Mrs. Jo Ann Given, Director of the Naval Investigative Service Regional Forensic Laboratory at Norfolk, Va., assumed duties as President of American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, Inc. (ASCLD) during the 17th Annual Symposium on Crime Laboratory Development.

As President of ASCLD Mrs. Given is the chief executive officer of the corporation. The term of office is one year. The symposium was held September 25-29, 1989, at the FBI Academy, Quantico, VA., and was attended by approximately 200 ASCLD members from the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, and England.

ASCLD is a professional membership organization open to individuals whose major duties include management, direction, or supervision of a crime laboratory, branch crime laboratory, or a crime laboratory system.

POLICE SCIENCE

PROFILE: TRACKING THE "DISORGANIZED" KILLER

By Dr. Jack Enter, Ph.D.
NISRORU 1407

In the last issue of the *Bulletin*, we began our discussion of the serial murderer by examining the organized "predator" offender. This type of murderer was manipulative, often articulate, and his mindset and offenses show substantial amounts of planning and organization.

In this issue, we will discuss his more introverted counterpart, the "disorganized" serial murderer.

The best way to describe this typology of serial murderer is to visualize the type of individual who is quiet, keeps to himself, and is not adept at articulating his ideas or thoughts with people, especially with members of the opposite sex. This individual is unable to succeed at interpersonal relationships in the real world and may have been the brunt of ridicule and abuse because of this introverted behavior.

Since reality does not fulfill his basic needs, he becomes more withdrawn into a world of his own making, one based on fantasy. This fantasy is often fueled and influenced by pornography, which allows the introvert to "experience" sexual encounters without any type of personal contact with other people.

Combined with fetishism, masturbation, and voyeurism ("peeping tom" activities), the individual uses pornography to build an autoerotic ("solo

sex") world for himself where he can be interpersonally comfortable. When this "private world" needs to be acted out in reality, the disorganized serial murderer is created.

Whereas the attack of the organized serial murderer is planned and calculated, the tactics of the disorganized offender are much more sloppy and haphazard.

Unlike the organized murderer, the disorganized killer may not target individuals who are similar in appearance, occupations, etc. His victims seem to be either randomly selected because of availability or chosen because they live or work near the killer and have been previously included in his fantasies about sexual experiences.

***This individual is
unable to succeed
at interpersonal
relationships in
the real world.***

Since the offender has only limited social and communication skills, he is usually unable to convince the victim to go anywhere with him, either through deception or coercion. Realizing this, the disorganized killer usually immediately kills the victim when he confronts him or her, often using a firearm.

Once the victim is dead, only then will the introverted killer feel comfortable to act out his sexual fantasies. The post-mortem assault upon the victim is often quite frenzied and bizarre and may involve such activities as mutilation, biting the victim, cannibalism, vampirism, or inserting objects (knives, bottles, etc.) into the body openings.

The autopsy of the victim will usually reveal whether the wounds and trauma were post-mortem, providing information on whether the offender was of this type.

After the attack is consummated, the disorganized serial killer acts quite differently from his organized counterpart. Whereas the organized offender has no remorse over his deeds and may even keep newspaper clippings about his exploits, the disorganized offender often feels remorse over his assault of the victim. As a result, he may redress the body or place the body where it readily will be found.

This type of offender has been known to send flowers to the victim's family, attend the funeral, or place flowers on the victim's grave. Another means of coping with the death of the victim is to place the blame on a "voice" that commanded the individual to kill the victim in the first place. Again, fantasy is the dominant characteristic of the behavior of this individual, not only in his rationalization of his behavior but also in the actual commission of the crime itself. If the disorganized murderer strikes multiple victims over a

period of time, his mutilations and other acts will follow the same modus operandi. Why? These acts and behaviors have been the object of fantasy role playing by the offender for long periods of time. As a result, when this individual acts out the fantasies, they often show a distinctive pattern.

Fortunately, the disorganized serial murderers tend to leave more physical evidence behind than the organized offender. The investigator is much more likely to find latent prints and other forms of forensic evidence than with the organized killer.

Since the offense was not well planned, the disorganized murderer will often use materials (such as knives for mutilation) that belong to the victim and then leave them behind. It is also quite possible that due to the spontaneity of the crime, the offender lives in close proximity to the crime scene.

The disorganized offender has also been known to take a souvenir of the

attack (which has included such things as body parts) for later acts of fantasy, so the post-arrest search of the suspect's residence will often reveal important physical evidence.

Along with the availability of physical evidence, the mindset of the disorganized personality offers some methods of assisting the investigator in apprehending the perpetrator.

Given his preoccupation with pornography and probable involvement in voyeurism, both pornography dealers and a records check concerning "peeping tom" offenders may provide potential suspects in a case involving a disorganized serial murderer.

Another valuable tactic might be a surveillance of the funeral of the victim and of flowers and sympathy cards sent to the victim's family.

As stated in the initial article on psychological profiling, monitoring the grave of the victim has been shown to be effective in some cases. This technique might be especially effective on anniversaries of the murder when the

offender might be motivated to visit the grave to relive the homicide or ask for forgiveness from the victim.

This concludes the series of articles concerning psychological profiling and the serial murderer.

For those wishing additional information, please call me at (404) 651-3515 for a list of publications providing more in-depth examination of this topic.

The Author

Dr. Jack Enter is an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University in Atlanta, Georgia. He is a former U.S. Army CID agent and served as a police officer with two police departments in the Atlanta area. He is a credentialed NIS Reserve agent assigned to NISRORU 1407 in Charleston, S.C.



CONFERENCE ON THE HILL

Rear Adm. William L. Schachte, Jr., Commander Naval Investigative Service Command, listens intently to his executive assistant, Cdr. John Hutson, during a short break before resuming testimony before the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness. Seated in the background is Brig. Gen. Francis Dillon, Commander of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

TRAINING

FY89 TRAINING FIGURES REFLECT A "COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE"

By Dr. Larry Blevins, Ed.D.
Deputy Director, Training Department

This past year was an exciting and incredibly busy one for the NISCOM Training Department. Training, the key to success, was indeed a ubiquitous phenomenon within the Naval Investigative Service Command.

The focus of our program for FY 89 was basic skill development and will continue to be emphasized throughout FY 90 along with supervision, leadership and management training. Briefly, I want to share some of our accomplishments for FY89, and address our emerging training philosophy. Chart I addresses the Special Agent Training Programs and the numbers of people trained in various specialties. Chart II identifies the number of personnel receiving training in a myriad of programs too numerous to list.

A considerable amount of training has been accomplished during the past year and while the numbers above appear impressive it should be noted the numbers do not include training accomplished within the Regions. The numbers represent indisputable evidence of the Commands Commitment To Excellence.

The Commander and Deputy Commander have demonstrated their resolve to invest in our most precious resource, our people. The NIS is a people driven organization with a complex and multifaceted mission requiring

NO. OF AGENTS TRAINED IN FY89

GEN CRIM	598
FCI	152
FRAUD.....	69
TECH/POLYG.	74
SPECIAL PURP.	296

NO. OF PERSONNEL TRAINED IN FY89

MANAGEMENT.....	139
PROFESSIONAL.....	472
SUPPORT.....	178

knowledgeable and skilled personnel.

A tremendous amount of time and effort has gone into clarifying and defining our training requirements. Initial scrutiny of any organizations training program often reveal initiatives requiring significant policy decisions. Often, these decisions are made without the benefit of cold hard data, consequently mistakes occur. This has been a year of collecting data, defining requirements, forcing policy decisions, trial and error, long hours, and hard work for our relatively new training department.

We will be publishing preliminary training schedules by specialty in the near future and the schedules will provide you with the details of our programs for FY90. I would like to take this opportunity to explain our Command philosophy as it relates to training.

First, our programs are driven by documented requirements within the scope of our mission. We feel very strongly about investing significant amounts in the development of our personnel. We are firmly committed to initial and sustainment training as required. The focus of training programs in all specialties is problem solving. Quality in everything we do is the result of finely tuned problem solving skills.

We plan to intensify our training requirements for newly

promoted personnel for agents and non-agents alike. Managers must be prepared for every move they make. Training will provide a vehicle for instilling a strategic thrust and commitment to our customers, the Navy.

Finally, all of our training is driven from the field, in fact, radically so. All of our programs consist primarily of input from the field, are piloted extensively, and will be taught primarily by field personnel.

Our training is performance oriented and we are committed to assessing and quantifying our effectiveness. Pre and Post tests will become the norm. We will collect whatever data necessary to validate and document the worth of our initiatives.

As our training programs mature and become more clearly defined we ask for your continued support, cooperation, and assistance. Training is one of the only areas within our organization where we can document substantial return on our investment and is truly committed to building a foundation for excellence.

The Author

Dr. Larry A. Blevins is the Deputy Director of Training (Code 30X) for the Naval Investigative Service Command. Previously Dr. Blevins was in Code 24 as the Head of Law Enforcement, Physical Security and Anti-Terrorism Training.

Dr. Blevins is a graduate of Auburn University and has also served as an Education Specialist with the United States Army Infantry School, Ft. Benning, GA, and the U.S. Army Military Police School, Ft. McClellan, AL.

NIS Plank Owners' List

In keeping with time honored traditions, the Naval Investigative Service periodically publishes the "Plank Owners' List" showing the top 25 Special Agents in terms of the length of service. The "Plank Owners' as of 1 August 1990 are listed below:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DUSTA</u>	<u>NIS DATE</u>
1. Reilly, Peter	000Y	02 SEP 62
2. Tatum, Allan D.	81YH	24 SEP 62
3. Skinner, Larry V.	12WH	15 OCT 62
4. Seehorn, Frederick R	0024	07 JAN 63
5. Usrey, Dennis E.	11HQ	17 JUN 63
6. Stovall, Harry J.	11ND	29 JUL 63
7. McBride, Daniel A.	11CC	09 SEP 63
8. Brant, Joseph W.	06CS	04 JAN 64
9. Powers, Robert J.	0023	20 JAN 64
10. Davis, James R.	12LM	30 MAR 64
11. Merritt, Carl J.	0026	13 APR 64
12. O'Neil, James M.	0GJX	31 AUG 64
13. Lambert, John G.	05FM	21 SEP 64
14. Moyer, David	80HQ	02 NOV 64
15. Toler, Charles D.	0030	07 DEC 64
16. Biggs, Joel W.	60TJ	18 JAN 65
17. Gluba, Blair M.	0002	01 FEB 65
18. Triplett, John W.	20HQ	12 FEB 65
19. Taylor, Byron M.	12HQ	05 APR 65
20. Larabee, Raymond H.	11NI	18 APR 65
21. Laing, William D.	03PP	17 MAY 65
22. Hajosy, John W.	03NL	18 MAY 65
23. Whidden, Marshall T.	60LN	24 MAY 65
24. McNamee, Paul	81YK	07 JUN 65
25. Liehr, Joseph T.	81YK	14 JUN 65

PERSONAL FITNESS

IMPROVING PERFORMANCE IS GOAL OF NISCOM'S WELLNESS PROGRAM

By Lt. j.g. Janis Lamar, USNR

Alcohol, cigarettes, junk food...

Law enforcement officers have used these to cope with the above average occupational stresses of their careers at the expense of their physical and mental health and general well-being.

The NISCOM Training Department is changing that.

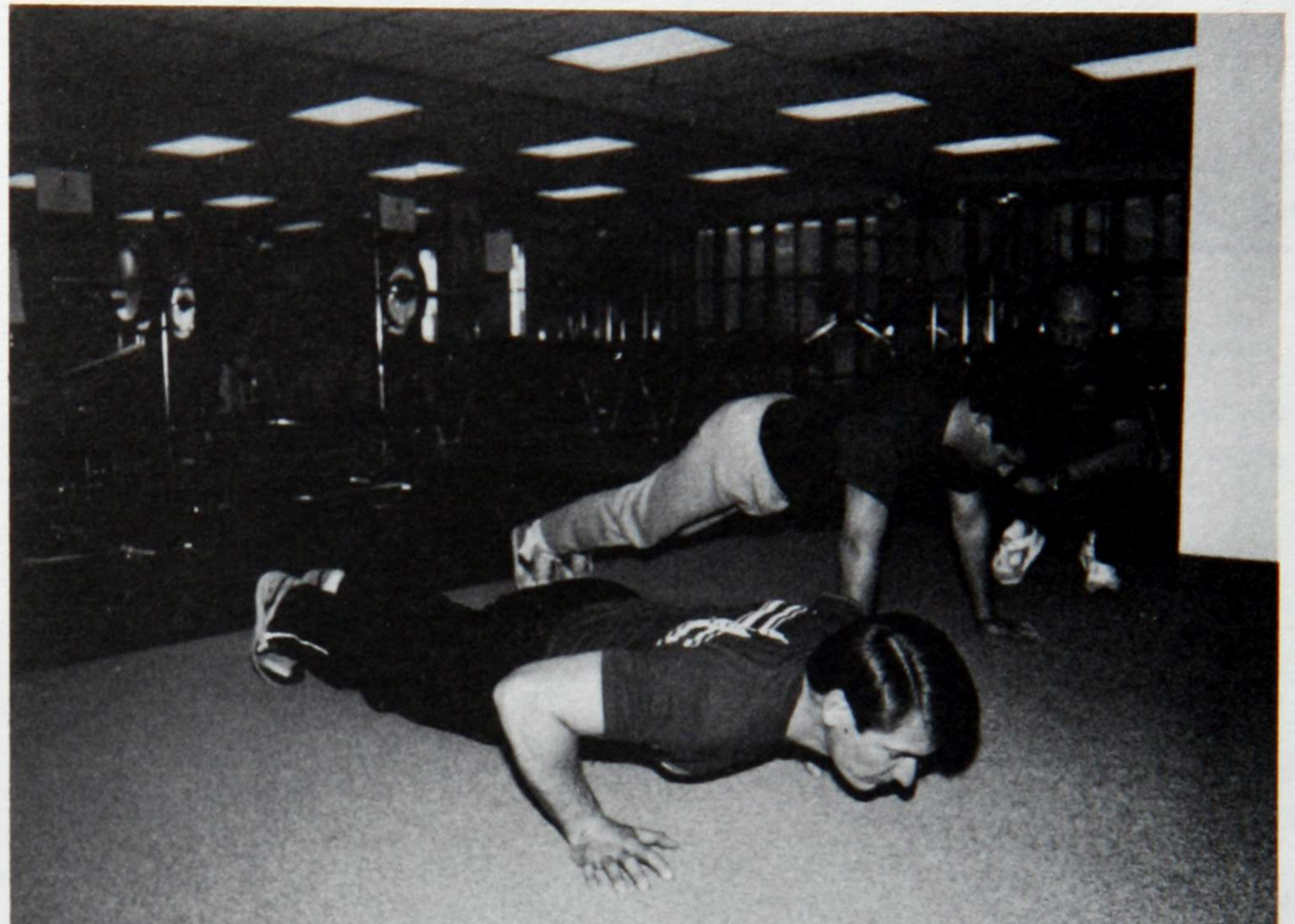
A special agent physical fitness program -- or "wellness program" as training prefers to call it -- was begun in April this year. All NIS special agents will be evaluated semiannually in April and October.

"The evaluation is not designed to be a pass/fail test or to embarrass anyone," said SA John Karshner, Code 30, who administered the fitness assessment at NISCOM. "We want to identify and correct any conditioning or physical weaknesses and motivate agents to make positive life-style changes."

These changes will be professionally and personally beneficial to the agents and the agency, SA Karshner said.

Based on the October assessment, SA Karshner said the overall fitness level of the NIS special agent corps is average. "We've got the spectrum from totally out-of-shape to excellent physical specimens, but we're already seeing an improvement over April's scores."

SA Bruce Dolinka, Code 30, adapted the fitness standards from those used by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Ga., and the U.S. Navy. The resulting special agent standards were also approved by the Naval Medical Command.



The assessment consists of a sit-reach, sit-ups, push-ups and a 1.5 mile run/walk -- administered in that order -- to evaluate flexibility, muscular endurance and cardiorespiratory fitness.

Before taking the assessment, each agent must have successfully completed their last annual physical exam. An on-site screening examination, including a three-minute step test and blood pressure screening, is done immediately prior to the fitness assessment.

Forty-five physical fitness coordinators, who administered the test NIS wide, were trained for ten days at FLETC.

"The protocol has to be exact and the methods for performing each exercise must be taught correctly. Fitness coordinators must also know how to screen people out of the assessment, how to recognize the signs of medical risk, that disqualify an agent

from completing it," SA Dolinka said.

In addition, the fitness coordinators provide guidance to individual agents on their fitness program. An achievable exercise "prescription" is designed that includes the type, intensity, duration and progression of physical activity. This is based on the agent's needs and available facilities.

SA Dolinka was pleased with the October results. "We're testing honestly and seeing honest results. And, most importantly, we're already seeing improvements. That means we're successfully achieving our goal of motivating our agents to improve their "wellness."

LEGAL

ORAL AND WIRE INTERCEPTS ARE POWERFUL EVIDENCE IN COURT

By Mrs. Tracy Ogren
NISCOM Paralegal Specialist

"Your Honor, this is a 'one on one' type of case... apparently its my client's words (now) against his other words (on tape)."

Defense Counsel's unsuccessful argument during a court-martial

The introduction of recorded oral and wire interceptions is among the most powerful, overwhelming and persuasive evidence at a criminal trial.

Members at courts-martial have an opportunity to hear the accused's words when he sold narcotics to the cooperating witness (CW) or the undercover agent (UCA), when he sold stolen government property to the CW or UCA or when he solicited or received a bribe.

The accused's statement to the UCA or CW, recorded on tape and offered to the military judge or to the members, can be used to eliminate many defenses which an accused may raise at a trial, including the defenses of accident, agency, claim of right, duress, innocent possession, voluntary intoxication, mistake of fact, self defense and entrapment.

The availability of an accused's statements, recorded during the commission of a crime, is often sufficient incentive for an accused to initiate pre-trial agreement discussions or otherwise plead guilty, thereby saving the expenses associated with a fully litigated court-martial.

Interception of oral and wire communications by special agents of the Naval Investigative Service Command is governed by the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments, applicable federal statutes, SECNAV memos and instructions, and DOD Directives.

The NIS procedures pertaining to oral and wire interceptions are located in NIS 3, Chapter 36. NISCOMHQ, Code 00J, reviews approximately 400 requests for oral and wire interceptions per year in order to assure that each request complies with the requirements of NIS 3, SECNAV-INST 5520.2A, DOD Directive 5200.24, the 4th, 5th and

6th Amendments and applicable Court of Military Appeals and Supreme Court decisions.

The vast majority of intercept requests are for consensual interceptions in which one of the parties to the conversation has provided his written consent to the interception.

A written memorandum, signed by the Deputy Director of Operations, is prepared following 00J review of every interception request. The memorandum is then delivered to the Navy General Counsel's staff for review.



MRS. TRACY OGREN

The request is then presented to the General Counsel for his approval. When the General Counsel approves a request, 00J notifies the case agent telephonically and in writing that the request has been approved. The General Counsel approved 100% of the requests submitted by 00J for the 4th Quarter which ended September 30, 1989.

The average time is one day. Approximately 60% of the oral and wire interceptions are employed in narcotics investigations and 13% are employed in larceny investigations. The interceptions have been used recently in bribery and sex offenses.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

When an oral or wire interception has been conducted as part of an investigation, the details should be submitted by ALS or ROI no later than ten days after the authority expires. Pertinent reporting information to be submitted is outlined in NIS 3, Chapter 36, Section 3610.

Calendar quarters end on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December. Should the interception operation overlap two calendar quarters, an interim report with the reporting information is required.

Where no interceptions have occurred, negative reports

must be submitted explaining why the authority was not used. 00J prepares a quarterly report of intercept activity and forwards it to the DOD Inspector General, therefore, it is imperative that the reporting information is received

by 00J in a timely manner. Any questions regarding requests for oral or wire interceptions may be directed to Code 00J, AV 288-8818 or commercial (202) 433-8818.



CHANGE OF COMMAND

Vice Admiral Raymond P. Ilg, Deputy CINCUSNAVEUR, delivers the keynote address at the NISCOM European Area change of command. Looking on are, COMNISCOM, Rear Adm. William L. Schachte (far left), and Capt. Dennis R. Neutze, the new Commander of the NIS European Area. In the photo at left, Capt. Neutze (center) salutes Rear Adm. Schachte, while the former Area Commander, Capt. Laurence Scheutz, looks on.



RETIRED RING-IN

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

FAMILIAR NAMES JOIN ARNISSA

By Lee Entas

President

National Capital Branch of ARNISSA

The ranks of the Association of Retired NIS Special Agents (ARNISSA) continues to grow with the addition of some very familiar names.

Retired Deputy Director J. Brian McKee was an active member in ARNISSA even before concluding a colorful 28-year career. He now resides in Malone, N.Y..

Others who have come into the ARNISSA fold in the past year include Lanny E. McCullah and Nick Lutsch.

Lanny served as a special agent with NIS from April 1963, when it was known as ONI (Office of Naval Intelligence), to July 1, 1989. His career included a tour as Director of Counterintelligence. He is presently employed as a senior associate with Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., of Bethesda, Md., and resides in Oakton, Va.

Nick served as a special agent from January 1966 to September 1973 and as the NIS Assistant Director for Administration until June 1987. He is now the DoD Assistant Inspector General for Administration and Information Management and resides in Arlington, Va.

Ed Murphy of Fairfax, Va., is gainfully employed as a Magistrate for the State of Virginia and sending the criminals to their new "quarters."

Maynard Anderson, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Counterintelligence and Security), received a Distinguished Service Award from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, in October 1989.

Ron Ruesch of the National Capital Branch reports that MSM of Lanham, Md., needs a few more good men. NIS retirees are slowly increasing their overall representation both at both MSM HQ and in the field. If interested in obtaining details about joining call Frank Dukes or Ron Ruesch at (703) 507-0212.

During an intelligence oversight inspection trip that included NISRA Newport, RI, Peter Alberse of the National Capital Branch learned from Joe Orrigo that the office spaces for NISRA Newport are located in the Building #1221 (known to former Officer Candidates as "Barracks 1221"), which is one of the few original frame structures remaining at the Naval Education and Training Center.

The building will be retained as an early Officer Candidate School-era historic landmark. Some of us can still remember "washing" those windows with dry newspaper during Friday night "field days" in preparation for Saturday morning inspections during our OCS servitude.

On October 23, 1989, the National Capital Branch held a fall luncheon and election of officers. The election was slated by Past Branch Presidents Frank Scinta, Don Barron and Teresh Norton, and conducted by Frank Scinta at the Officers Club of Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C. Outgoing President Charlie Baldwin hosted the affair.

Present in the picture are: Ursula Adamsky, Pete Alberse (Vice President-elect), Maynard Anderson, Charlie Baldwin (outgoing president), Don Barron, Bill Bowling, Doug Bruton, Sylvia Cohen, Gary Comerford (Public Affairs Officers, NISCOM), Fred Cook, Bill Davis, Lee Entas (President-elect), Roy Elmquist, Janice Fielder, Lou Herder, Mike Houghton, Dave Kerr (from Carlsbad,



CA), Brian McKee (NIS Deputy Director), James Morris, H. Paul Mullis (Secretary/Treasurer-elect), Ed Murphy, Ron Ruesch, Tersh Norton, Bill O'Riley, Vic Palmucci (not in picture because he arrived late), Bob Powers (Director of Criminal Investigations), Earl Richey, Ken Russell, Frank Scinta, John Smith (the one from Alexandria, VA), Mary Sutphin, Bert Truxell, John Vandegriff, Joe Weixel, Bill Yeager (outgoing Secretary/ Treasurer), and guest Frank Kauffman.

On this occasion, the guest speaker was Brian McKee, who gave an update on the NISCOM key personnel changes and the current problems confronting NIS. Bob Powers and Gary Comerford made presentations on NIS agents today and their recent happenings.

The National Capital Branch annual Christmas luncheon meeting was held on December 4, 1989, at the Officers Club of Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

The guest speaker was Rear Admiral Jim Hoffman, JAGC, USN (Ret.). Rear Adm. Hoffman talked about his experiences with ONI and NIS, and about his recommendations to CNO for the present counter-narcotics efforts.

In attendance were Ursula Adamsky, Pete Alberse, Don Atwater, Charlie Baldwin, Don Barron, Leo Barron (in from New London, CT) Bud Barry, Don Bruton, Fred Cook, Gary Comerford, Bill Davis, Jack Donnelly, Roy Elmquist, Lee Entas, Janice Fielder, Ray Graham, Sal Grimaldi, Dave Hopkins, Ralph Hubbert, John Langager, Nick Lutsch, Don MacLean, Lanny McCullah, Pat McKenna, Ray Milutis, Tersh Norton, Ed Murphy, Bill O'Riley, Bob Powers, Pete Reilly, Earl Richey, Dave Roberts, Ron Ruesch, Frank Scinta, John "Bob" Smith (of Alexandria, VA), Bud Steacy, Bill Urlick, John Vandegriff, Joe Weixel, and Bill Yeager.

The Author

Lee Entas, President of the Washington, D.C., Chapter of the Association of Retired NIS Special Agents (ARNISSA) and author of the Retired Ring-In column, joined the organization in 1963, when it was known as the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), and served as an officer-agent until 1968.

Following a series of assignments, which included a tour of duty in Vietnam (1971-1972), he was assigned to

NIS Headquarters as the Deputy Reserve Coordinator (1977-1978). He was assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) at the time of his retirement in 1988.

Entas lives in Fairfax, Va., and is currently employed as a civilian analyst with DIA. He and his wife, the former Frances Pierce of Riverside, R.I., have three sons: Jimmy (23), Jeff (20), and John (12).

ARNISSA BYLAWS

ARTICLE I - NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1. The Association shall be known as the Association of Retired Naval Investigative Service Special Agents (ARNISSA).

Section 2. The purpose of the Association is to maintain a fraternal, social, and professional relationship among the membership.

ARTICLE II - MEMBERSHIP AND VOTING RIGHTS

Section 1. There shall be two classes of membership in the Association; Regular and Non-Voting.

Section 2. Regular membership shall be open to the following categories of persons:

(a) All retired civilian Special Agents of the Naval Investigative Service (NIS) or its predecessor organization, the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), who retired either for service or for disability while so serving in NIS or ONI.

(b) Former civilian Special Agents of NIS/ONI honorably separated therefrom for reasons other than retirement after having so served for a minimum of two years.

(c) Former military personnel who served as Director, Deputy Director of NIS, or as Commanding Officer or Executive Officer of a NIS Office, or who carried NIS/ONI credentials and performed Special Agent investigative duties for a minimum of two years.

(d) Senior civilian personnel (GS-11 and above) who performed significant non-investigative duties in the NIS for a minimum of two years.

Section 3. Non voting membership shall be open to all persons currently serving as Special Agents of the NIS who have served for a minimum of two years.

Section 4. Applications for those eligible for Regular Membership will be accepted upon payment of dues for the first year. Applications of those eligible for non-Voting membership will be accepted upon payment of dues for the first year, and after approval of the Branch and National Membership Committees.

Section 5. Membership committees shall consist of the respective Presidents and such other members as they each shall appoint.

(As amended 2/15/84)

ARTICLE III - NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Section 1. The National Headquarters of the Association shall be at such location within the continental United States as may be convenient. Because of the widely dispersed membership and the fact that most business will be conducted by correspondence, the residence of the current Secretary-Treasurer will usually determine the Headquarters location. This provision may be

modified by agreement among the Executive Board and may be changed as Board membership changes.

ARTICLE IV - NATIONAL OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. The National Officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer. They shall perform the duties appropriate to such offices and as may be further prescribed by these bylaws from time to time.

Section 2. The initial slate of officers will be nominated and voted upon by the members of the Organizing Committee and will serve for a period of one year, or until their successors are elected. Their terms shall commence as soon as the Organizing Committee has acted.

Section 3. Three months prior to the expiration of incumbents' terms, Branches shall submit nominations for their successors. The National Headquarters shall certify the qualifications of the various nominees and transmit all names to the field to be voted upon. Branches shall provide ballots and collect them from their own membership and send the numerical results to Headquarters for compilation. Upon notification of election, officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are chosen.

Section 4. Should an office be vacated before its term expires, a special election shall be held utilizing the procedure described above.

ARTICLE V - LOCAL BRANCHES

Section 1. Local geographical divisions of the Association shall be called Branches, and further designated by the city, state, or geographical region where located. They may be formed wherever a minimum of ten members reside in reasonable proximity to one another. New applicants will be assigned to the nearest Branch. New Branches may be formed from time to time as membership residential patterns warrant.

Section 2. The Officers of the various Branches shall have the same titles and perform essentially the same functions as their National counterparts. They shall be similarly elected from among the members of their respective Branches.

ARTICLE VI - DUES AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Section 1. Dues for the first year of the Association's existence shall be ten dollars (\$10.00), of which half will go to the National Headquarters and half to the member's Branch. The amount of dues to be collected thereafter will be as decided by the membership.

Section 2. Expenditures for administration, such as, office supplies or postage, may be made by the National and Branch officers routinely. Expenditures for any other purpose shall be after a vote of the membership, National or Branch, as applicable, and consistent with the purposes of the Association as set forth in these bylaws.

Section 3. Audits. The National Headquarters and each Branch shall maintain appropriate records of all receipts and expenditures, which shall be audited annually by a Committee appointed by the National President and Branch Presidents, respectively. Funds in excess of immediate needs shall be deposited in a Federally insured savings account.

ARTICLE VII - MEETINGS

Section 1. Branches shall hold formal meetings quarterly, or in no event less than three times a year. Special meetings may be held at any time upon sufficient notification. Frequent informal meetings for social purposes are encouraged.

Section 2. A quorum shall consist of one-third of the Branch membership. If a quorum is not present at a meeting and necessary business must be transacted, absent members may be contacted by mail or telephone. This procedure shall be duly noted in the minutes.

ARTICLE VIII - EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1. The Executive Board of the Association shall consist of the National Officers, plus the Presidents of four Branches selected each year on a rational basis.

Section 2. The National Officers shall conduct the routine

business of the Association. On other than routine matters, consultation shall be had with the Executive Board, where a simple majority shall govern.

ARTICLE IX - PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES

Section 1. Maximum autonomy shall be exercised by Branches in governing their own affairs and in determining what programs and activities to undertake; provided, however, that any such programs and activities are consistent with the purposes of the Association.

Section 2. No Branch shall participate in any activities of a political or religious nature, or become involved in matters of public controversy. (As amended 9/1/83)

Section 3. Branches are encouraged to initiate proposals to Headquarters for Association-wide programs or activities.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

Section 1. Substantive amendments to these Bylaws shall be made upon the recommendation of at least two-thirds of the membership of any Branch, followed by ratification by two-thirds of the membership of the whole Association.

HAIL AND FAIRWELL IN S.F.

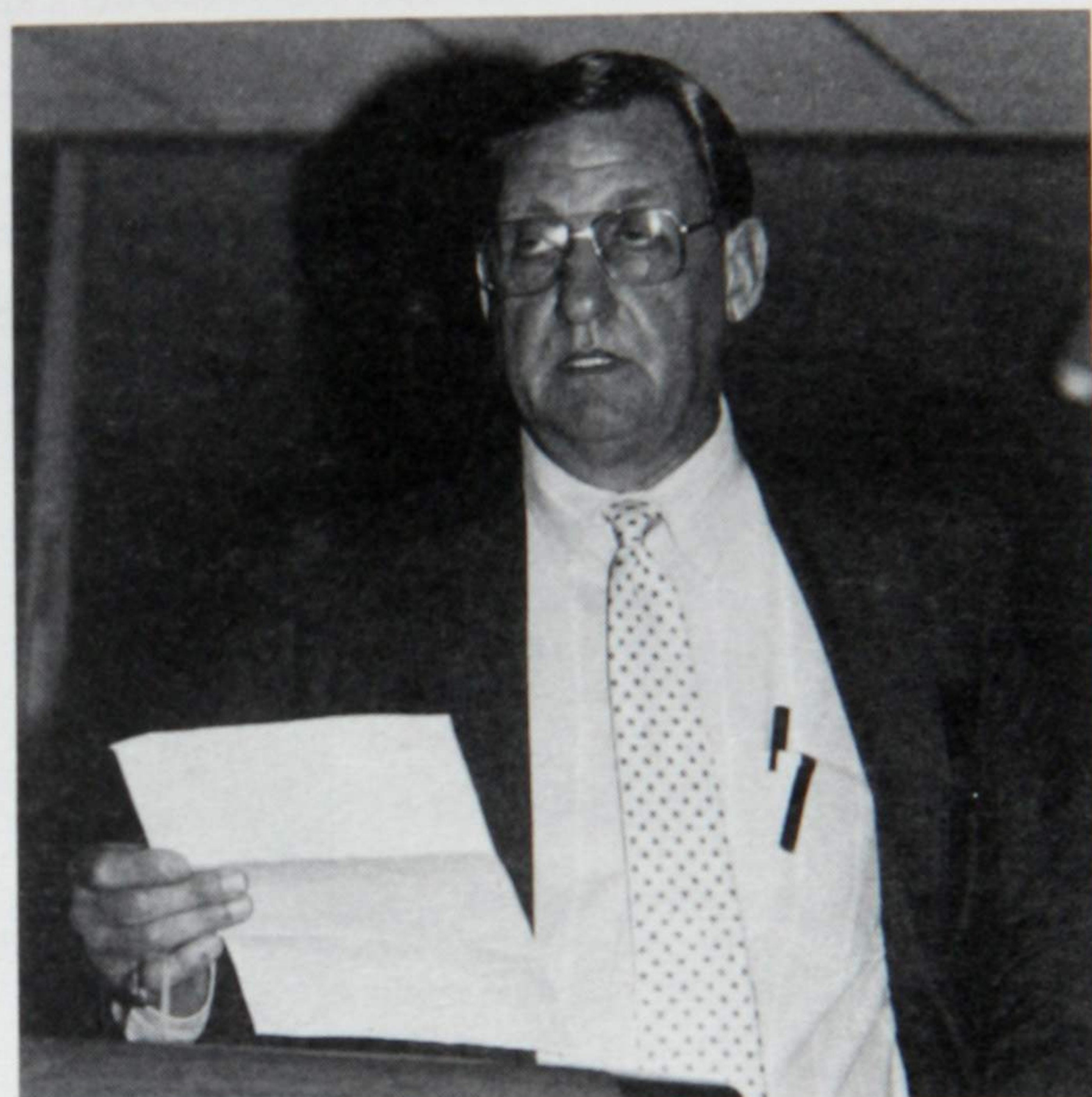


A Hail and Farewell party was held at the Pleasanton, California Sheraton this past December to mark the retirement of Special Agent Dick Childs, the departure of Special Agent Henry Lingan for London, and the arrival of his replacement as Regional Director of NIS Northwest Region, Special Agent Byron Taylor. At left are Dick Childs, Special Agent Mike Brown and John Olson.



FAMILIAR FACES

Some familiar faces departed NIS during the past year. In the photo above, retiring Special Agent J. Brian McKee receives his badge and credentials from Special Agent Dennis Usrey. In the photo at right, Special Agent Don Webb reads one of the letters he received upon the occasion of his retirement. Below right, retiring Special Agent Lanny McCullah shows off the shadow box containing his badge and credentials.



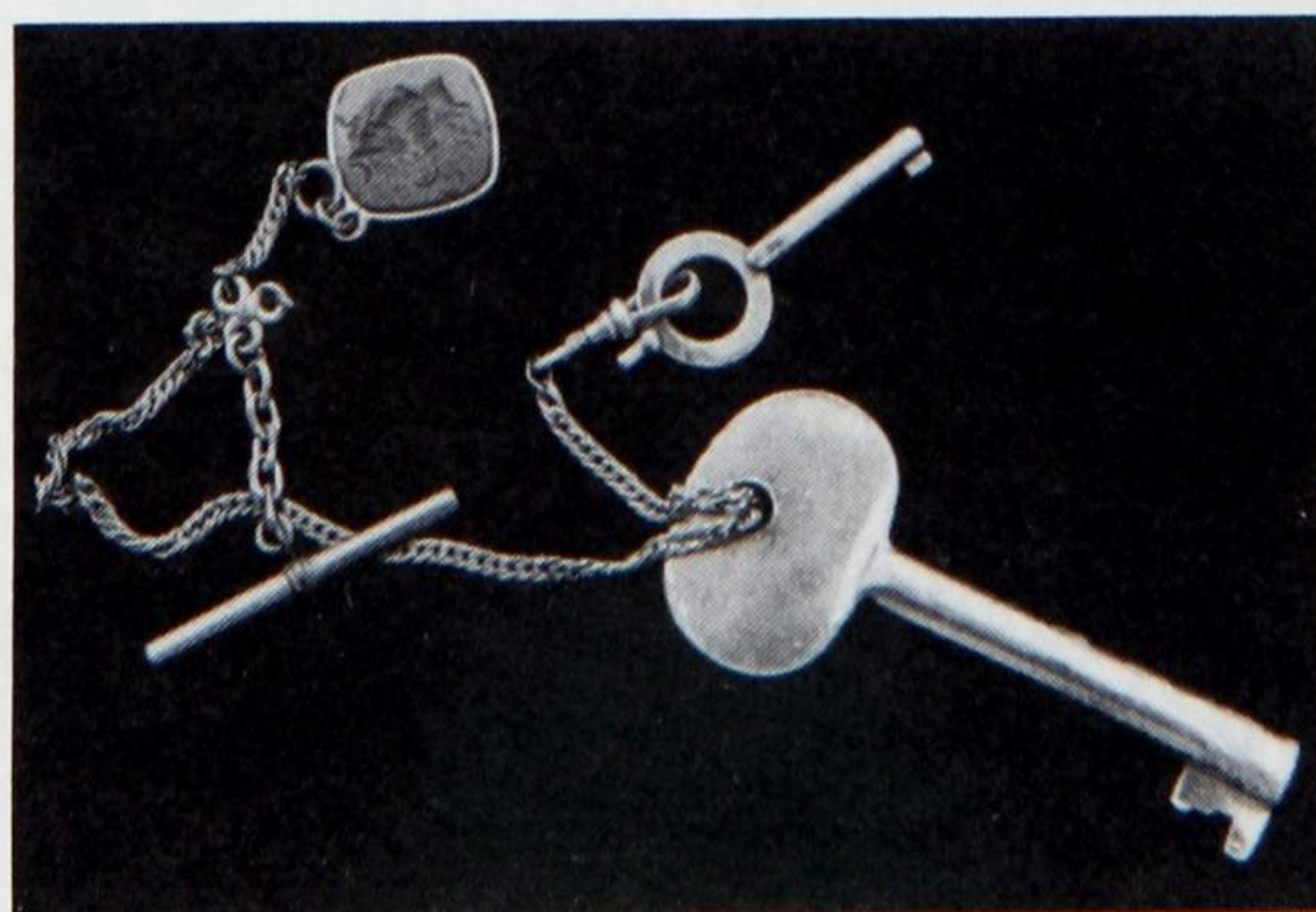
In recent weeks, a number of requests have come into NISCOM for Mr. McKee's address. Those wishing to contact Mr. McKee may do so at the following:

11 Charles Street
Malone, New York 12953

RETIRED

AGENTS RETIRED SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1989

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LAST OFFICE</u>	<u>DATE RETIRED</u>
Musante, Paul N.	06RL	03 NOV 89
Webb, Donald L.	06HQ	02 DEC 89
Childs, Richard E.	12HQ	02 DEC 89
Carl, John W.	12SE	16 DEC 89
Blow, William E.	03SL	30 DEC 89
Ferguson, Thomas E.	03SL	30 DEC 89
Love, John E.	05TV	30 DEC 89
Naylor, Joseph F.	11VM	30 DEC 89
Nichols, Joseph Y.	11DA	30 DEC 89
Rainville, Roy A.	11NC	30 DEC 89
Orme, Robert T.	83HQ	31 DEC 89
McClellan, George G.	06AT	13 JAN 90
Neary, Thomas E.	50AC	02 MAR 90
Hicks, Theodore J.	11MM	31 MAY 90
Johnson, George B.	12VB	31 MAY 90
Middleton, Bruce M.	80TH	01 JUN 90
McKee, J. Brian	0002	14 JUL 90



RESERVES



SA PAGE AND NAVAL RESERVISTS

From left to right are: Lt. Jane Knight; Lt. Cmdr. Lawrence Elliott; Special Agent Van Page, Director of NISCOM's Information and Personnel Security Directorate; Cmdr. Cort Shirk; and IS2 Gregory Jacobs. The four Naval Reservists were at NISCOM from August 1-4, 1989 to work building a computerized data base of files on the loss and compromise of classified material.

RESERVISTS ASSIST ON PROJECT TO TRACK SECURITY VIOLATIONS

When hostilities began to escalate in Panama a few years ago, some reserve units assigned to that area had to make some changes in their plans.

U.S. Southern Command 0270 out of Dallas, Texas, was one of those units, which had to look at training elsewhere until the situation in the Canal Zone was settled.

"Because of the sensitivity of the situation in Panama, we directed a portion of our efforts to a reserve intelligence support project to help build a data base and promote security awareness throughout the Navy," said Cmdr. Cort Shirk, USNR.

Members of SOUTHCOM 0270 performed active duty for training and IDTT's in Washington, D.C., at the Naval Investigative Service Command, where they were assigned to the Information and Personnel Security Directorate. Cmdr. Shirk, who was the reserve unit's executive officer, has since transferred to an IVTU unit, but is still involved in the project.

"We're building a data base from JAG files on the loss of classified and compromise in the Navy," Cmdr. Shirk said. "What we've done is taken JAG files they've sent us and input them on floppy disks.

"Each case is divided into 14 main fields with an additional 26 sub-facts. What we are looking for is the 'who', 'what', 'when', 'where', and 'why' of compromise. In a little over a year, we did over 200 cases."

"As soon as we get more files, we will update them. Then we will look for trends in the areas of security violations and security problems."

The case summaries are already being used in security briefings, according to Special Agent Van Page, Director of the Information and Personnel Security Directorate.

"They are providing us with essential support in an area where resources other than reserve are unavailable," said Special Agent Page.

SPORTS



THE FOUR NISCOM TEAMS ARE SHOWN ABOVE

WOMEN WIN HAWAII RACE

By SA Steve Matteson
NISMIDPACREG

The 7th Annual Hawaiian Law Enforcement Relays was held on 14 October 1989 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The 10-mile event was well represented with teams from the federal, state, and local law enforcement community.

There are several divisions in which five member teams compete for the open, federal, state, county and military (men/women/mixed) first place honors.

The Naval Investigative Service Middle Pacific Region (NISMIDPACREG) was well represented with four teams (three male and one female) consisting of clerical and Special Agent personnel. The Naval Investigative Service Resident Agencies at Pearl Harbor, Barbers Point, Kaneohe Bay and the Regional Office were represented. The four NISCOM teams placed 3rd, 5th, 16th, and 27th out of 40 teams in the overall standing.

In the Federal Women's Division, the NISCOM women's team placed 1st while the NISCOM men's team placed 2nd and 3rd in the federal Men's Division with Customs taking the first. The top three teams within each division were awarded medallions for their achievement.

The winning team in the Open Division celebrated joyously in the winners circle, not so much for winning the race but because it was the first time the FBI men's team beat the NISCOM men's team in the history of the Hawaiian Law Enforcement Relays. The winning time for the FBI team was 58:40 while the NISCOM team ran the course in 59.05.

The following is the NISCOM record in the Annual Hawaiian Law Enforcement Relays:

YEAR	DIVISION/PLACE
1985	OPEN 1ST
1985	FED (MEN) 1ST
1986	FED (MEN) 1ST
1986	FED (WOMEN) 1ST
1987	FED (MEN) 1ST
1987	FED (WOMEN) 1ST
1988	OPEN 1ST
1988	FED (MEN) 2ND
1988	FED (WOMEN) 1ST
1989	FED (WOMEN) 1ST
1989	FED (MEN) 2ND
1989	FED (MEN) 2ND
1989	OPEN 3RD

1989 NISMIDPACREG TEAMS

NISCOM FEDERAL WOMEN'S TEAM - Kim Williams, Rose Kealoah, Terri Porter, Jennifer Urband, and Terri O'Brien.

NISCOM FEDERAL MEN'S TEAM #1 - Steve Matteson, Joseph Desantis, Andrico Penick, Bob Edmond, and Steve Arbogast.

NISCOM FEDERAL MEN'S TEAM #2 - Bob Raus, David Hibbs, Wayne Bancino, John Sweredoski, and Cris Begret.

NISCOM FEDERAL MEN'S TEAM #3 - Keith Hueston, Chris Ogara, Joe Slagel, John Sweredoski, Ron Benefield.

SOFTBALL

NISCOM FINISHES SECOND IN U.S. CUSTOMS TOURNAMENT

On 4 March 1990 the bats came alive as the Naval Investigative Service Softball Team slugged it's way to second place at the U.S. Customs Annual Federal Invitational Softball Tournament in San Diego, California.

Participants in the tournament included teams from the Naval Investigative Service Command (NISCOM), the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Customs Inspectors, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

NISCOM made it into the play-off round boasting a 3-0 record, defeating the FBI 14-12, nipping the IRS 3-2, and beating the Customs Inspectors 19-11. The first round of the playoffs found NISCOM pitted against the FBI.

Mustering hits from the entire team, NISCOM staged a remarkable comeback in the late innings to overcome the FBI 13-11 and secure a place in the finals of the tournament.

The final round of the tournament matched NISCOM with Customs. Despite a stellar performance by the



TEAMMATES

NISCOM participants in the Customs Invitational Softball Tournament included Deidra Gilliland (seated), and from left to right: Burt Nakasone, Lee Clements, Michael Devine, Rodney DeBose, Nick Busceme, Jack Robertson and Rob Dornbush. Not in the picture are Mike Sheehan and Bobby Richardson.

NISCOM team, Customs outlasted NISCOM and won the tournament with a 14-9 victory.

Rounding out the NISCOM team were: Michael Devine (11ND), Lee Clements (11ND), Rob Dornbush

(11ND), Deidra Gilliland (11ND), Jack Robertson (11ND), Burt Nakasone (11HQ), Mike Sheehan (11NC), Rodney Debois (11HB), Nick Buscemi (11MM), and Bobby Richardson (11PE).

CODE 27 WINS PICNIC SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT

Led by the strong hitting of Al Wake and the pinpoint pitching of Pete Anderson and Loren Carter, Information Systems (Code 27) defeated defending champion NIS Capital Region 5-2 to win the annual NISCOM picnic softball tournament.

Others on the Code 27 team included Jerry Oney, Moses Ammons, Jeff Cockrill, Ben Clements, Roy Gibson, Sallie McIntosh, Kami Brooks, Smiley Phillips, Joe Bass, Jolie Robles, Brenda Furr, and coach John

Weathers.

The NISCOM picnic was held June 22, 1990 at the Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C. Other teams participating in the picnic tournament were from the Central Adjudication Facility, Counterintelligence, Criminal Investigations, Law Enforcement and Physical Security, and a joint Front Office-Administrative Department team.



A TOUR OF THE NAVY MUSEUM

Col. Wayne A. Coomes, USMC, Deputy Commander NISCOM, addresses a group of students from Birney Middle School. The students were at the Washington Navy Yard to tour the Navy Museum and the USS Barry.

NISCOM HELPS LOCAL CHILDREN THROUGH PROJECT PARTNERSHIP

The Naval Investigative Service Command has chosen to participate in the Adopt-a-School project to help promote youth excellence within the Southeast Washington, D.C., community. The project is part of the Navy's Personal Excellence Program.

NISCOM's partner school, Birney Elementary, contains a significant number of youth considered "at risk" due to the high crime rate in the area. In fact, the area surrounding the school has one of the highest murder rates in Washington, D.C. and is heavily infested with drugs.

One fifth of the people assigned to NISCOM Headquarters have volunteered to assist in the partnership. Therefore NISCOM has some 126 people donating about one hour weekly in support of the school.

An important goal of the school is to promote reading so NISCOM has a number of voluntary readers working with small groups of children in grades K through 3.

The school does not have a physical fitness program so one is being established by fitness coordinators within the command. Command personnel will then run at least one physical fitness session per class per week.

Birney School also is understaffed in the area of computer skills training so command personnel will be conducting a daily computer lab for both students and teachers. Moreover, command personnel will be forming a computer club for the more gifted students.

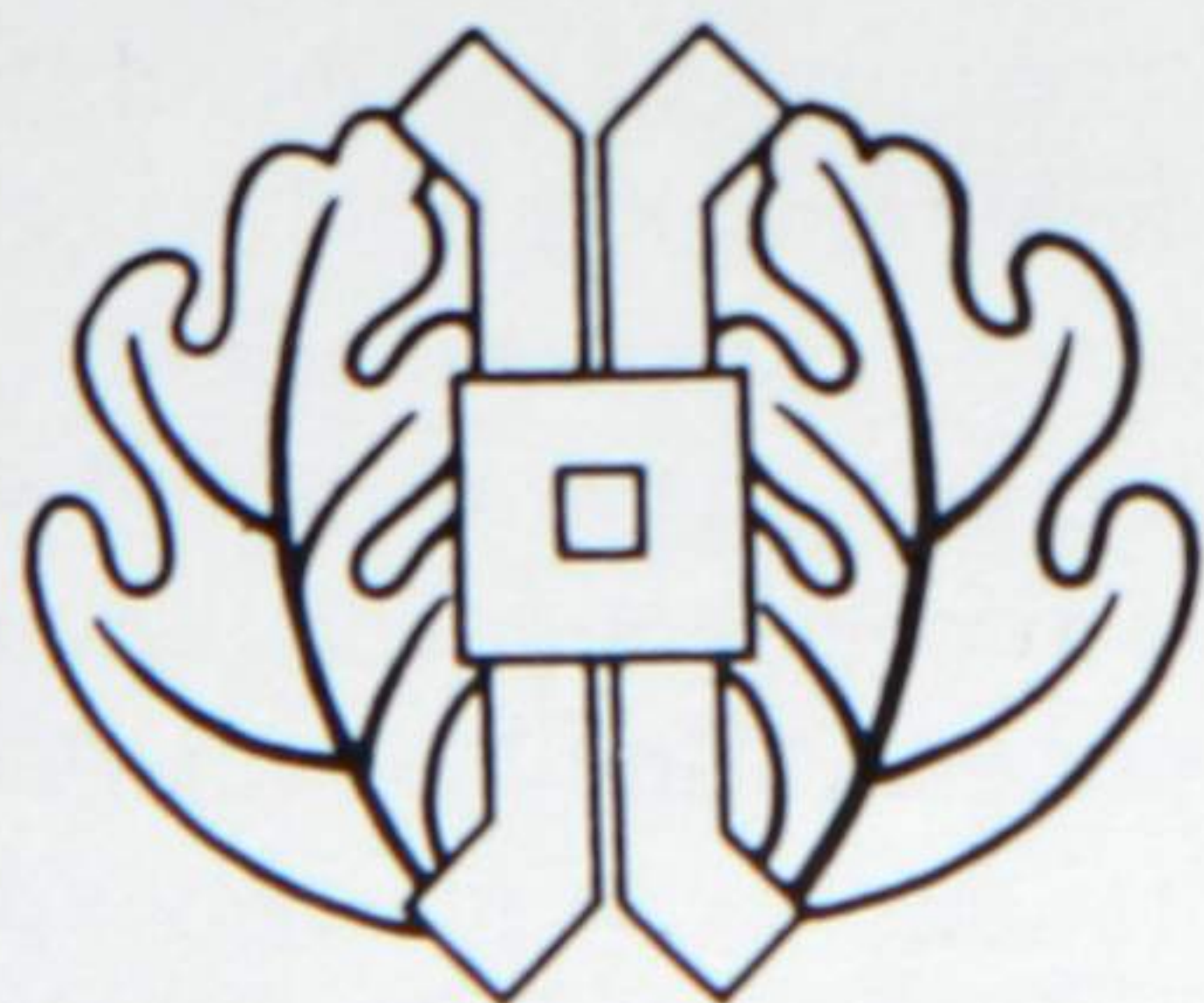
NISCOM also has command personnel with more unique talents, experiences and hobbies who will be making special presentations to various classes during the school year. Each class will also be scheduled for visits to the Washington Navy Yard for tours of the Navy and Marine Corps Museums plus the U.S.S. Barry.



PEOPLE AND EVENTS

In the photos at left, Rear Adm. William L. Schachte, Jr., Commander NISCOM, attaches captain's shoulderboards to the uniform of Executive Assistant John Hutson and shakes his hand during a recent promotion ceremony.

Maj. Ron McNeil, USMC, shown below, recently retired. Maj. McNeil was the Staff Judge Advocate.

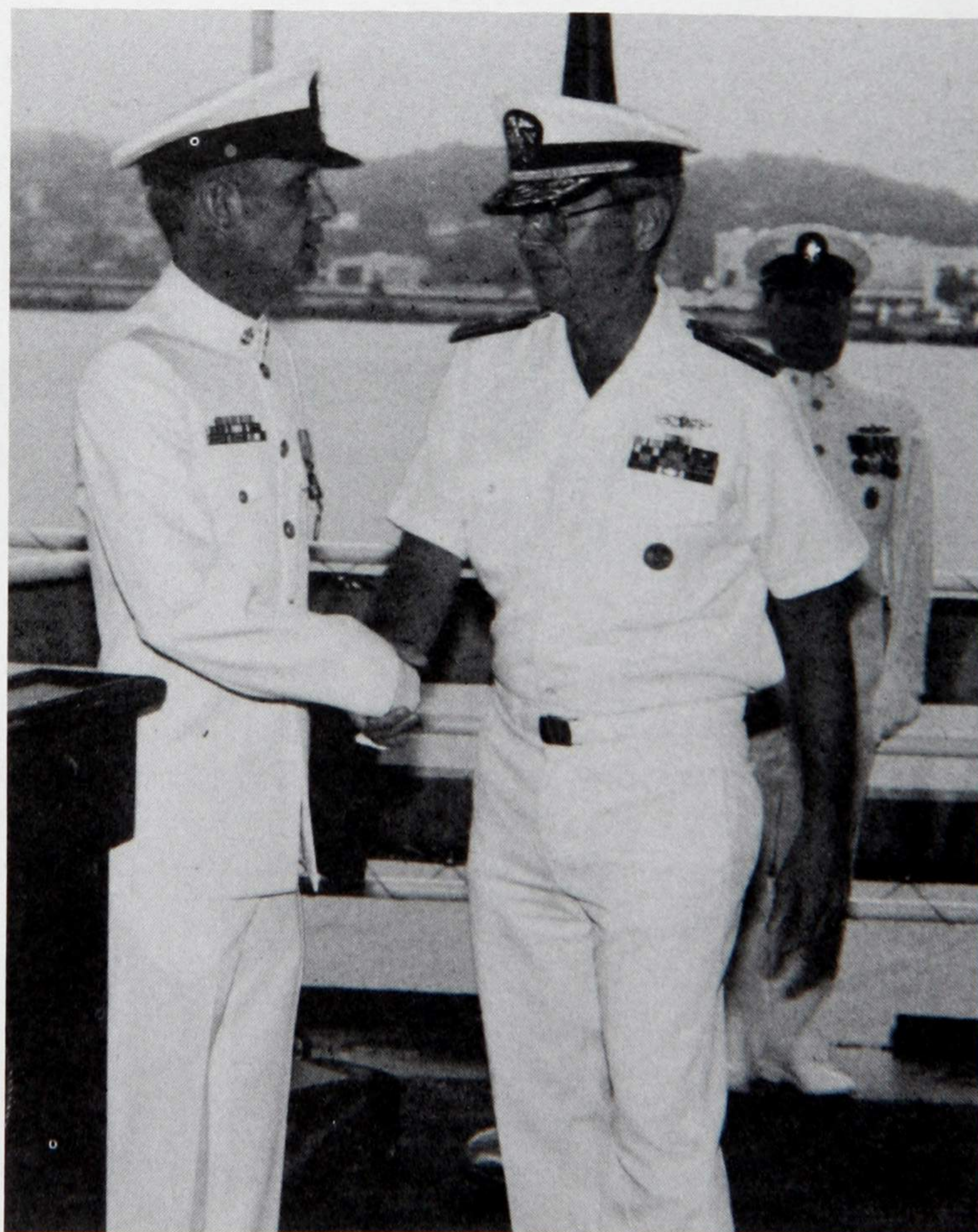




Three senior enlisted personnel assigned to NISCOM recently retired. They are Master-at-Arms Master Chief Robert P. Stroud, Radioman Senior Chief Moses L. Ammons, and Storekeeper Chief John F. Ewing, Jr.

Master Chief Stroud was the Command Chief and worked in the Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate. Senior Chief Ammons worked in the Operations Control Center. Chief Ewing worked in the supply section.

In the photo above, Master Chief Stroud, at left, presents a flag and shadow box to Senior Chief Ammons during a retirement ceremony on the U.S.S. Barry. In the photo at right, Rear Adm. Schachte shakes hands with Chief Ewing during his retirement ceremony on the U.S.S. Barry.





NISCOM IN PANAMA

Members of the Naval Investigative Service Resident Agency (NISRA) Ft. Amador in Panama had a front row seat for the December invasion which resulted in the capture of Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega. This group shot was taken at a building near the NISRA. The building, which is about 200 yards away from the NISRA, was hit with a 105 mm shell.

